PHILANTHROPIST.

VOLUME VII . NO. 23.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1843.

WHOLE NO. 335

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR. OFFICE, SIXTH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN VINE AND RACE, TWO DOORS WEST OF COLLEGE STREET.

CINCINNATI.

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J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands; pay over for non-residents their

taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

Saganaw, July, 1842.

51-tf

July 9th 1842. A LLEN & LANCASTER. -- Attorneys at Law N July 9th., 1842.

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellor at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts. entrance on Main street.

July 9.

51-tf

CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third July 9., 1842. 51-46

EDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office on Main street, East side, three doors above 3d.

MANLEY CHAPIN

CHA'S S. BRYANT BRYANT & CHAPIN.

TTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main a

MASON WILLSON .-- Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main July 9th, 1842.

JOHN JOLLIFFE.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. OFFICE, Third st., between Main and Sycamore, oppo-site the Post Office.Cincinnati He will practice in Clermont and Hamilton counties, and

I have already alluded to the remarkable fact that the yearly meeting have seen more cause to rebuke their members for aiding others to promote

the Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admitted that the Temperance reformation has been an inestimable blessing to hundreds of thousands and so acknowledged by the members of the Yearly Meeting generally, as I have learned by many of them in private conversation, the second proposition must be true, in the opinion of the meeting, for good cannot grow out of evil. Then, as about all the anti-slavery men of the north are likewise temperance men, and are generally the most efficient ones; to grant that the temperance cause has been favored with the light of the Holy Spirit, is nearly the same as to admit that the anti-slavery cause has been thus favored; at all events, it shows that going out of a Friend's meeting house and ing one of another denomination, or going into a mixed multitude, where they have different customs and usages, is not going away from the presence of this spirit-the light of Truth. Suppose a ruthless hand were, while we are perusing this article, to snatch from your domestic cirele, and from mine, our beloved children and carty them into slavery, chain them together and hurry them to the slave market, thence to the cotton field, or the rice swamp, where they would be till night, and where the instruction of their mind is a penal offence-would we find it in our hearts ndemn any class of our feilow citizens for going "where they were not called," or "interfering in the business of others," or acting against sympathise with us and our friends in bonds, and sing measures, according to their best judgment, may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the for the rescue of our suffering children! Would oppressed to reject the use of all carnal weapons so far mistake human nature or rather the impul-

thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in any way whether through "misdirected zeal" or otherwise were directing their efforts against the tyranny, under which our friends were suffering. Make the case our own, suppose we and our children, were writhing under the tortures of this unparalleled system of oppression—our children, our sisters and wives half clad, outraged, abused, imprisoned and sold from us. forever at the will of irresponsible power,—would we fret much under a fear that those who took an active part in our behalf were leaving the (light and acting in their own wilks? Let that breast within which the leaving the leaving the light and acting in their own wilks? Let that breast within which the leavest within which within the leavest within which within the leavest within which the leavest within which the leavest within the leavest within which within the leavest within which within the leavest within th throbs a heart mellowed with feelings of humanity, respond, if it can, to this inquiry; let fhat eye which moistens at the tale of human woe and mist which moistens at the tale of human woe and mist cess," they would have done us justice, and not which moistens at the tale of numan wor and mis-ery, try to wink assent to this proposition; or le-that tongue which is true to the impulses of a feel-that tongue which is true to the impulses of a feel-that tongue which is true to the impulses of a feel-

"no business" to interfere? The address recognizes the equality of the colored population with ourselves; this, with regard to their right to every enjoyment necessary to their comfort and hap-piness, is unquestionable. Any doctrine not admitting the perfect equality of the colored people with ourselves is as anti-quaker as it is anti-christian. It is too well known as quaker doctrine to need any proof here. Now what are our duties in regard to slavery? They are precisely the same as if our intimate friends and members of our own society were the subjects of this unpar-laleled system of oppression. We are not to have respect to persons, to love our neighbors as ourselves; and to do to others as we would have them, under a reverse of circumstances, to do unto us, and especially to remember those in bonds as bound with them. The groans of our brethren in bondage are constantly ascending from the "negro pen," the common jail, the sugar plantation, & the rice swamp; the sundering of all the chords of parental, filial and fraternal affection, is a subject of daily occurrence. The whip is applied to the naked backs of our fellow creatures with a frequency and severity dictated by the whim or passion of a hardened taskmaster.— With regard to these scenes of barbarism, which are daily practiced in half the states of this Union and which are more horrible than pen or pencil or human language can portray, is there nothing for us to do? It is "our business" to visit the aoodes of poverty among our white friends, and administer to their wants; if our neighbor's house gets burned, it is our business to aid him in building another; if a poor widow loses her only cow, it is very proper'v our business to contribute to the purchase of another; if the Indians 500 miles west, are deprived of their lands by Government. Friends never have questioned its being our legitimate business as professing christians, to attend HENRY STARR. -- Attorney and Counsellor at property, have their liberty still, and the wide world and all the means of freemen to acquire

more property-are not whipped, are not sold and separated, or coffled together—nor are books and the means of instruction withheld from them; vet Baltimore Yearly Meeting, and Friends else-where have never intimated that it was not our business to raise funds, appoint missionaries to visit and hold conferences with them, and establish schools among them. The Yearly Meeting at the time of issuing this address, put forth another in the same pamphlet, in relation to their labors for the relief of the Seneca Indians, which is laudable, and evinces any thing but illiberality, as to what our proper business is in relation to those remote Indian brethren. But when we propose to take measures for the relief of the suffering shape at an enemy to him proved to great an enemy to him. I saked him about the conversation bad, indeed, little hope of essentially serving forms and said, "it was not me, sir; it was not me, sir propose to take measures for the relief of the sulfering slave at our own doors, who is not only robbed of all his property but of his means to acceptance had little intercourse with the offthe said he sa

are acting in our own will. ation of the movements of abolitionists, by saying they are of human device, and imputing motives

sattements of the interested, who see that the signs of the times are portentious with a moral revolution, and that the system by which they are aggrandized at the expense of the liberty. the toil and sweat of others, must be uprooted.

pathy, soothing the conscience of wickedness, That we may all see it right, while the day lasts, to labor with diligence in the cause of suf fering humanity, is the sincere desire of

Your friend. BENJAMIN B. DAVIS. Note.-The following should have appeared in the paragraph numbered 2, in the fifth colume on

the first page of last week.

† The declaration of faith or sentiment of the

thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in RIGHTS BY RESORTING TO PHYSICAL FORCE."

Any way whether through "misdirected zeal" or The Discipline of the Society of Friends, is

promoting the Abolition of Slavery in our coun-

Had the meeting said "for the avowed purpos cause, and would not be so likely to add fuel to

ted, the Yearty meeting knows and will not

The Mutiny:

We copy the following testimony of Commander McKenzie, in relation to the horrid affair,

The testimony of other witnesses so far as examined at the last advices, fully confirms that of the commander.

We commence at a point after the vessel left

the African station. Commodore Perry declined to detach Spencer but expressed his willingness to detach Midshipman M. H. Rogers, the last ordered on board the Somers. But to this I could not consent, And while ye desire to extend a caution and advice to Friends to suspend their efforts for the release of the captives, be careful ye do not the release of the captives. It also directed to note the ship with which it had entrusted the had provided them all with dear friends who were the captives, and inform me when it had provided them all with dear friends who were the captives, and the captives of the captives, and the captives of the captives of the captives. It also directed to note the ship with which it had entrusted the release of the captives. It also directed to note the ship with which it had entrusted to the ship with which it had entrusted to the ship with which it had entrusted to the release of the captives. It also directed to note the ship with which it had entrusted to the ship with which it had e err against mercy, by drying up the tear of sym- ry comfort which his safe keeping would admit mongst them.

of. In confiding this task to Lieut. Ganesvoort,

of murder---those who were to open the arm tion that he might put to him.

appearance should provoke no reproof on account of a fault in that particular. Cromwell known to the Secretary of the Navy, and that the become of me." stood up to his full stature, carrying his battleaxe firmly and steadily; his cheeks pele, but his
eye fixed on starboard. He wore a determined
and dangerous air. Small presented a very
from being tranquil. They collected in knots upon
different force.

His presence was ghould be the desired from being tranquil. They collected in knots upon
different force.

His presence was ghould be the desired from being tranquil. They collected in knots upon
different force.

His presence was ghould be the desired from being tranquil. They collected in knots upon
different force.

of an avowed intention of abolitionists to abolish examining, with admirable coolness, what was

I did not dare to believe this carrying away to the South for the purpose of a sanguinary cution of the enterprise. All possible measures were taken to prevent confusion. The rigging was immediately restored and the sails bent afresh. Every member of the crew was employed, and all things were made to go on with regtinued existence of the danger. The eye of Spencer travelled continually to the mast-head,

because I knew him to be an officer in every sense of the word—a gentleman of high attainments in his profession. The Somers sailed then sit tegether. The two oldest and most useful had no lockers to put their clothes in, and slept was emphatically the reason of danger.

After supper the same persons mustered at their execution be deemed necessary. I addressed them a letter, requiring their opinion and received a reply in concurrence with my own opinion; and I made preparations to carry their received a reply in concurrence with my own opinion; and I made preparations to carry their recommendations into effect.

After supper the same persons mustered at their execution be deemed necessary. I addressed them a letter, requiring their opinion and received a reply in concurrence with my own opinion; and I made preparations to carry their recommendations into effect.

After supper the same persons mustered at their execution be deemed necessary. I addressed them a letter, requiring their opinion and received a reply in concurrence with my own opinion; and I made preparations to carry their recommendations into effect.

After supper the same persons mustered at their execution be deemed necessary. I addressed them a letter, requiring their opinion and received a reply in concurrence with my own opinion; and I made preparations to carry their recommendations into effect.

After supper the same persons mustered at their execution be deemed necessary. I addressed them a letter, requiring their opinion and received a reply in concurrence with my own opinion; and I made preparations to carry their received are placed for a Bibleand Prayer Book; they were given to him. He said, "I am a believer—but do not have either execution be deemed necessary. I addressed them a letter, requiring their opinion and received are placed for a Bibleand Prayer Book; they were given to him. He said, "I am a believer—but deemed necessary. I addressed them a letter, requiring their opinion and received are placed for a Bibleand Prayer Book; th

treat beaten. That night the officers of the gence with some of them, I directed the face of whom real apprehension was entertained. He would be fired as the signal. He asked if it was the light of Truth" when they meet together to Parent Anti-Slavery Society of this country, watch were armed with cutlasses and pistols, all the prisoners to be turned aft, and that no to- was at first the accomplice of Spencer, and was the gun under him. I told him it was but one sympathise with us and our friends in bonds, and speaking of the principles by which the Society sacrifice all party and sectarian feeling upon the and its auxiliaries should be governed says "ours later of humanity, by combining their efforts indevided in the principles of the principles by which the Society and its auxiliaries should be governed says "ours low their leaf to the should be extended in the principles of the principles by which the Society and its auxiliaries should be governed says "ours low their leaf to the should be extended in the principles of the principles by which the Society and its auxiliaries should be governed says "ours low their leaf to the should be extended in the supply then urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the triples of the principles by which the Society and its auxiliaries should be governed says "ours low their leaf to the should be extended in the principles by which the Society and the rounds of both decks made frequently then urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the triples by which the Society and the rounds of both decks made frequently the urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the supply then urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the supply then urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the country of the principles by which the Society and the rounds of both decks made frequently the urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the supply then urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the supply then urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the supply the urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the supply the urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the supply the urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the supply the urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the supply the urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the supply the urged on by him, and had been by him turn and the urged on by him, and had been by him and principles of the urged on by him, and had been by him and principles of sing measures, according to their best judgment, for the rescue of our suffering children! Would we stand idle spectators in such a case, and not be known in public to take any part except in opposition to the labors of others! I think I cannot so far mistake human nature or rather the impul-

misrepresent, and not having read Anti-slavery publications they would naturally be preparing to meet a host of abolitionists, consisting of high professors of religion moralists—non-resistants, and Quakers with sword and bayonet, marching and Quakers with sword and bayonet, marching to the South for the purpose of a sanguinary. Where, I asked, was this to end? If the men up- successful; that I knew of the existence of the probability of a rescue? If all suspected, should if I was not "going too far and too fast. Does be ironed, would the danger be over? What the law justify you!" said he. I replied that his These matters crowded upon my mind. I considered the imminent peril which hung over the lives of the officers and the crew; I thought of the asked "what would be the manner of his death."

> and he cast quick and stealthy glances about, as he had not done before. The wreck was soon cleared away, and supper piped.
>
> ions identical with my own. I felt desirous of having the opinion of all my officers, upon the matter, though not a shadow of doubt remained cleared away, and supper piped.
>
> ions identical with my own. I felt desirous of cromwell and Small made the same request, and having the opinion of all my officers, upon the matter, though not a shadow of doubt remained their heads were covered.
>
> Spencer asked for a Bible and Prayer Book; they matter, though not a shadow of doubt remained on my mind, of the guilt of the prisoners, should spencer asked for a Bible

robbed of all his property but ef his means to acquire any—robbed of himself, of his hands, his limbs, and his body; and not only of his property and his needs of occasions that he was observed to smile, and his needs of occasions that he was observed to smile, his sons and daughters, who may be sold from him forever. When his case becomes the object of our charity, then it is we are transcending the limits of our proper sphere of action! It the the him to four proper sphere of action! It the the him to four proper sphere of discovering more of his plans, as had not only of his property with the officers, but was very intimate with the erew.—Their lives were justly forfeited, and the intensets.) Cromwell original design, would be at once taken away.—Their lives were justly forfeited, and the intensets of the country, the safety of the sea, and it was only on thus accused by an associate, was also ironed. The utmost vigilance was enjoined upon the officers. All were armed, and either myself or the thought it off the country, the safety of the sea, and the hon. The utmost vigilance was enjoined upon the officers. All were armed, and either myself or the country, the safety of the sea, and the hon. The utmost vigilance was enjoined upon the officers. All were armed, and either myself or the country, the safety of the sea, and the hon. The utmost vigilance was enjoined upon the officers. All were armed, and either myself or the country, the safety of the sea, and the hon. The utmost vigilance was enjoined upon the officers. All were armed, and either myself or the country, the safety of the sea, and free the passed jokes with them, and it was only on the safety of the sea, and sometimes with a strange fissh of the eye. The utmost vigilance was enjoined upon the officers. All were armed, and either myself or the the sacrifice. In the near the country, the safety of the sea, and free the country, the safety of the sea, and free the officers. All were armed, and either myself or the true the sacrifice. In the near the is then taken for granted that we have got from water another interview with find, not the party of the influence of the "light of truth" and pose of discovering more of his plans, as had had stolen money and given some of it to Spencer. This was no time to relax the discipline of the best to trust no one. I made up my own mind, I would say in conclusion to my Beltimore that if Spencer was really in earnest, there was ship, and both men were punished to the extent and judged of the characters whom I could trust, Friends that previously to commencing the re- quite enough already known. Having assem- of the law. It was soon after found that a man and determined to arm them. I ordered to be isthe community, and from its unqualified denunciand smiling, he answered. "No, sir." "Did you arm-chest and reported his to the First Lieuten witness punishment. The whips were arranged, not make known to Mr. Wales a project to kill ant. Punishment of Waltham, however, was

their just claim to any share of the light of truth in any of their arduous labors of love and philaning joke." "You admit, then, that you told him thropy, it does not appear to me to admit of a doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the doubt, but the proposition to the doubt, but that as it is in direct small and the crew. I had good reason to think that the danger of the conspiracy was not over. I be said to the danger of the conspiracy of the crew might be said to be in general diseffected and disposed to execute the most painful uniform, came on deck and the gangway. He extended him the crew. I had good reason to think that the danger of the conspiration of the crew in the crew. I had good reason to think that the danger of the conspiration of the crew. I had good reason to think that the danger of the conspiration of the crew. I had good reason to think that the danger of the conspiration of the crew. I had good reason to think that the danger of the conspiration of the crew. I had good reason to think that the danger of the conspiration of the crew. I had good reason to think that the danger of the conspiration of the crew. I had good reason to think that the danger of the conspiration of the crew. I had good reaso doubt, but that as it is in direct opposition to the previous their members for aiding others to promote works of philanthropy, than for joining with those of less moral reputation, for pecuniary and secular purposes.

22. It appears to me that the Yearly Meeting must either admit here, that the Temperance cause has "accomplished no good," or that its advocates has "accomplished no good," or that its advocates has "accomplished no good," or that its advocates has "accomplished no good," or that its advocation have been "qualified by the immediate impulses of the Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admit.

The Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admit.

The Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admit.

The Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admit.

The Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admit.

The Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admit.

The Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admit.

The Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admit.

The Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admit.

The Holy Spirit." As it is so universally admit.

The Holy Spirit." As it is not interest to promote to the remainder of the departure of the crew might be said disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist disciplants. It then asked him to be in general disaffected and dispose it right to counteract this late act of yours, so far as to show to the slaveholder that he has misfar as to show to the slaveholder that he has misunderstood you, when he has cited your late testion yagainst abolitionists, as an evidence that you were on his side.

And moreover let me entreat you to consider the liability you are under, by your peculiar the dead bodies of the other officers. I strove to divert their minds from the pictures of successful vice which Spender and attend faithfully to their duty. I took his dake it. I do not intend, however, to make it. I do not intend, however, in the majority of the case compels me to their duty. I took his and attend faithfully to their duty. I took not intend, however, in the majority of the case compels me to their duty. I took not intend, however, in the the ded bodies of the other duty. I took not intend, however, in the the ded; and the necessity of the dre it. I do not intend, however, in the the ded; and the necessity of the dre in the majority of the case compels me to dered to sit down on the stern port; he was double ironed, and for additional security, handnature of those ties of kindred from which Spenexpress to him that you were not allowed to be expressed to the property of double ironed, and for additional security, handcuffed. I ordered Lieut. Ganesvoort to watch
him, and put him to instant death if he were
detected in holding any communication, by signs
detected in holding any communication in the sign of the description o

so far mistake human nature or rather the impulses of the Divine nature within us, as to be in danger of a wrong assertion, when I say, there would be no doubt but that in such a state of things, you would also be heard appealing to things, you would also be heard appealing to the public through the ballot box and the press in behalf of outraged humanity, and saluting the ears

| Victory is solely in God."
| Speaking of their measures, they say. "Ours were written, which proved to be Greek, with that as I wished their minds to become as quiet that as I wished their minds to be with that as I wished

of legislative bodies with increasing prayers, in accents of mercy for "the undoing of the heavy burdens." And especially would we express our thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the theorem the same time, to presented the means of the means of the would not the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and ascribe good motives to those who in the them thanks, and the them thanks are the total them thanks are the total thanks. his rescue. He endeavored at the same time, to persuade me that Small was only an alias for some of murder---those who were to open the arm chest, and those who were to work the vessel.

The following day was Sunday, and all were to be inspected at 10 o'clock. I took my station aft for the purpose of observing Cromwell and Small as they should come along upon the quarter-deck. The persons of both were faultlessly clean & neat—they being determined that their same time, and was the might put to him.

On Tuesday after quarters, all hands were a gain called to witness the punishment, and Walfalse. Small, alone, was the one we had set down as the poltroon of the three; yet he received the announcement of his fate with great composure. He was asked what preparation he wished and neat—they being determined that their sel, which were known. I told them that every cares for me," said he, "but my poor old mother, annearance should provide no reproof on ac-

by pacificuneans, relying solely upon God for sucone which moistens at the tale of human woe and mist
of ery, try to wink assent to this proposition; or lethat tongue which is true to the impulses of a feeling heart, deign to speak, without faltering, to
the effect that the cries of the suffering can for a
moment be neglected under any pretence of the
absence of sufficient light to act.

23. When a "wrong," a "cruel outrage," is
perpetrated upon our fellow men, all around us,
which, for wickedness and oppression, is believed to have no parallel in the annals of history,
how can it be that the professing christian has
the proposition of the surface of the
how can it be that the professing christian has
the proposition of the surface, which would not be so likely to add fuel to
the effect that the true to the impulses of a feelthat tongue which is true to the impulses of a feelthat tongue which is true to the impulses of a feelthat tongue which is true to the impulses of a feelthat tongue which is true to the impulses of a feelthat tongue which is true to the impulses of a feelthat tongue which is true to the impulses of a feelthat tongue which is true to the impulses of a feelthat tongue which is true to the impulses of a feelthat tongue which is true to the impulses of a feelthat tongue which is true to the impulses. His presented a very
the deck; seditious words were heard among them,
manner uneasy; he shited his weight from side
to deck; seditious words were heard among them,
sand my other crimes. There are few crimes
and they assumed an insolent and menacing tone.
I have not committed. I am sincerely peniten
for the all. I only fer my repentance is too
leave as a feelto deck; seditious words were heard among them,
sand they assumed an insolent and menacing tone.
I have not committed. I am sincerely peniten
for the pull. They collected in knots upon
the deck; seditious words were heard among them
the deck; seditious words were heard among them
the deck; seditious words were heard I told him it would be best to wait till the time to be among the disaffected, and several times better to die as he would, than to become a pirate cause, and would not be so likely to add suel to so likely to do not know what would have become to more than ordinarily full and audible. In the add succeeded." I told him it would be best to wait till the time the were symptoms that they were about to strike the blow. Mr. Wales detected C. A. Will the so in drawing out a handspike from its place; and on presenting a cocked pistol at him, he only offered some lame excuse. I became exceedingly anxious, and remained constantly on deck. At the suid, "I do not know what would have become on presenting a cocked pistol at him, he only offered some lame excuse. I became exceedingly anxious, and remained constantly on deck. At the suid, "I me the afternoon the sky-sails and studding." In the afternoon the sky-sails and studding. In the afternoon the sky-sails and one or two others missed there were about to strike the blow. Mr. Wales detected C. A. Will the time there were symptoms that they were about to strike the blow. Mr. Wales detected C. A. Will the time there were symptoms that they were about to strike the blow. Mr. Wales detected C. A. Will the time there were symptoms that they were about to muster. The crew were symptoms th excitement for which they profess to have a great dread, as to say their avowed purpose was sails were set. Gasely, one of the best of the to abolish slavery by coercive means! The meet
The meet
In the afternoon the sky-sails and studdingla o'clock the watch was called. McKinley, Green, and one or two others missed their muster; they have done him would have him had been possible to to abouts statery by coercive Means! The meeting will certainly see on further deliberation in the rigging. At once that it has not set a very good example, not only in aiding to produce an excitement which it has so decidedly condemned, but by charging the Anti-slavery Societies with avowing to do, the What they have avowed not to do, and at the same time giving a strict caution to not act except by direction of the light of truth. Thousands of slave holders have doubtless read this statement at the maxthed and I presently discovered him distributed the others in a similar manner.

The meeting will certainly see on further deliberation in the rigging. At once in the rigging. At once a sudden jerk was given to the brace by Small fore, was not easy to be seen. When they had never been been much greater." If it had been possible to just at that time, when they had never been been much greater." If it had been possible to just at that time, when they had never been been much greater." If it had been possible to just at that time, when they had never been been much greater." If it had been possible to have taken him home, as I at first intended, I fore, was not easy to be seen. When they had never taken him home, as I at first intended, I had some lame excuse. They probably had agreed to meet at that time and to commence some act of violence. Green said he should go home. Gasely was on the royal yard. I scarcely dare time giving a strict caution to not act except by direction of the light of truth. Thousands of fall. The next moment his shadow appeared him to take the forward look-out for four had always be cleared; that the course when they should be absent have taken him home, as I at first intended, I fore, was not easy to be seen. When they should never taken him home, as I at first intended, I fore, was not easy to be seen. When they should never taken him home, as I at first intended, I fore, was not easy to be seen. When they should never taken him home, as I at first intended, I fore, was not easy to be see slaveholders have doubtless read this statement of an avowed intention of abolitionists to abolish examining. With admirable coolness, what was slavery by coercive means, & taking it for gransympathy might not be felt for the prisoners? opinion was not unprejudiced; that I had consullives of the officers and the crew; I thought of the seas traversed in every direction by merchantmen, unharmed and defenceless; I thought of what would be the manner of his death."

It is a sked "what would be the manner of his death." explained it to him. He requested that he might was due to the interests of commerce, to the safety of the interests of commerce, to the safety of the lives of thousands upon the deep, to the sanctity of the American Flag entrusted to my care, and to my own honor. All these considerations impressed me with the absolute necessity of than the hour he asked for to elapse. He requested that his face might be covered. I granted his requested that the manner of his death."

I explained it to him. He requested that he might be shot. I told him that it could not be; that he must be hung. He admitted that it was just—He objected to the shortness of the time, and requested that an hour might be given to prepare. I made no answer to this, but allowed much more tions impressed me with the absolute necessity of adopting some farther means of security for than the hour he asked for to elapse. He requested that his face might be covered. I granted his request, and asked him what it should be covered. I took counsel with the first Lieutenant, and vessel which had been given to my charge.

I took counsel with the first Lieutenant, and was fortified in my purposes by finding his opinions identical with my own. I felt desirous of hearing the charge and a land sked him what it should be covered to request, and asked him what it should be covered with. He said a handkerchief. In his locker was found a black one, which was put on his face. Cromwell and Small made the same request, and

More than an hour had now elapsed. Spencer as he met Cromwell, paused and asked to see Mr. Wales. As he passed Cromwell he said not a riems that previously to commencing the review, I have reflected with sincerity upon the
tenor of your address and its probable effect upon

Spencer, I said, "I learn that you aspire to the
the three bottles of wine were placed, and offered
ordered preparations also to be made for the exepeal in his favor. Spencer said, "Wales, I hope you will forgive me for tampering with your fidelity." Wales replied, overcome with emotion. The following is the conclusion of B. B. Davis' comments on the Address of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends held in Baltimore;

The following is the conclusion of B. B. Davis' comments on the Address of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends held in Baltimore;

The following is the conclusion of B. B. Davis' of coercion and violence to them, without any exception, whether Friends or others, and denying other two being over I thought that aft opportunity to endeavor to make an impresson upon when ordered.

The following is the conclusion of B. B. Davis' of coercion and violence to them, without any exception, whether Friends or others, and denying other two being over I thought that aft opportunity to endeavor to make an impresson upon when ordered. · I do forgive you from the bottom of my heart,

said he was not fit to die. I renpeated to him his high duty I owed to the flag of my country. The effect of my address on them was various. catechism, and begged him to offer sincere pray- "Right!" he exclaimed, "God bless that flag his known humanity and kindness gave me the utmost confidence that it would be properly disdelivery, and others seemed struck with horror at him the English Prayer Book, assuring him that quick and easy death." Spencer said to Lieut. charged. Yet Lieut. G., while he was most solicitous for the comfort of the prisoner, and miniistered to his wants with the tenderness of a woistered to his wants with the tenderness of man, watched him with an eagle eye, ready at Others were overcome by thoughts of returning Spencer declared that Cromwell was innocent, like a brave man. He asked what would be the man, watched him with an eagle eye, feady at any time to take his life if he violated the orders.

Mr. Spencer being ironed, the officers were manded to their quarters, the crew and battery inspected, the ordinary reports made, and retreat heaten. That night the officers of the gence with some of them. I directed the face of whom real angreeheasing was conclusives and that the work of the gence with some of them. I directed the face of whom real angreeheasing was entertained. He asked what would be designed that Cromwell was innocent, and begged that this might be believed. This, I digital for execution. I told him that I was designed for execution. I told him that I was designed to the friends they hoped soon to see. I could not help believing that all the crew were now tranquil, and begged that this might be believed. This, I digital for execution. I told him that I was designed fo

are you? Cromwell's last words were, "tell my wife that I die innocent; I die an innocent man." From the appearance of this man in assuming to be inrisk of the affair, and Cromwell intended to profit

I placed myself where I could take in the whole deck with my eye. No word was given by Spencer. He finally said he could not give the word and wished me to do it. The word was accord ingly given, and the execution took place.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, February 1, 1843. Freemen in Danger.

There is no safety for the freemen of this counsystem has made slaves of southern citizens. the Supreme Court in the great Maryland and any one of these glaring evils! Pennsylvania case, and such will be the decis-slavery in these United States! That, reader, is ion of the highest tribunal in Illinois, unless the its object, and this is English consistency. prosecution be abandoned before it goes that far. On this very ground, the prosecution against C. Burnett of this city under the statute against [61] as regards home wrongs? It will, as it ought to, harboring and secreting runaways, was drop-

Meantime, Durkee and his lawyer, J. H. Ralstan, were not satisfied with this slow-paced injustice, and the former threatened to have Dr. bread, or instruct their minds, shackling the Hin-E. indicted in Lewis county, Mo., for negro doe and the Briton alike with the chains of a galstan, were not satisfied with this slow-paced instealing. A bill of indictment was accordingly found against him, by a grand jury in Lewis county, for some crime, (Dr. Eells knows not what,) committed in Missouri, though the Doctor asserts positively that he has not been in Missouri for the last four years, for any purpose whatever! "Ralstan; Durkee's lawyer," says Dr. E., "has knowledge of the fact, that I was in Quincy during the week, in which Durkee's negro made his escape; he knows very well that we both had business together respecting the Quincy Insurance company, and the business which I transacted in connection with Gov. Carlin and himself, precluded the possibility of my going to Missouri for the purpose of meddling gard to slavery. with Durkee's slaves."

This is another Mahan case. Who but slaveof one state, to be indicted in another, for an the great evil of slavery, neglect to denounce nting his fellow man, would ever attempt it. And yet the addle-pated governor of Illinois can see nothing wrong or monstrous in such a prompt in obeying the requisition of the governor of Missouri, as was a former governor an association for universal reform? of this state, in obeying a similar requisition from Kentucky. We should like to know the Have they common sense? Are they installed in the chief office of the state, just for the sake of handing over their fellow citizens to every wolf that may howl for their blood? It is high time, that this power of surrendering up fugitives from justice, were hedged about with restrictions calculated to prevent injustice being done to the citizen. It is too bad that the most precious rights of us all should be at the mercy of some dolt-headed Governor, silly enough to obey without inquiry or examination, every slaveholding with the anti-slavery philanthropists of England merely to maintain our own. requisition that may be made upon him.

Dr. Eells was more fortunate than poor Mahan. A large number of Missourians, it is said, had in which they were directly concerned, and charcollected in Quincy; handcuffs were prepared; the itable only, where their charity could be nothing to run for office, it is therefore my duty to support officers were on the alert for the victim; but he escaped from danger, and subscribes himself at the close of his statement, "non est inventus." And we hope he will continue thus, till the people of philanthropists" who had awakened a public senti-Illinois muster spirit enough to defend themselves ment before which West India slavery was prostraagainst the negro-whippers and slave-catchers. ted, were laboring earnestly for the overthrow of sponsibilities would ever vote for such persons.

Centrifugal Philanthropy.

In the estimation of the slaveholders and their heavily upon the system of southern slavery.— lower classes of Britain? Such men have a right to the claims of slaveholding candidates is a high du-Hence, they must be counteracted, and in no way meet together and consider the best plan of effectty, which every man owes to the Constitution and ling upon the ambition and despotism of the British Government displayed in its treatment of And he is no true philanthropist, who would op- of the principles of both---and for a still more cothe natives of the East, and its heartless indiffer- pose their efforts or impeach their motives. Their gent reason, which is, that slaveholding is a gross ence toward the sufferings of its own immediate consistency in the application of right principles, immorality. If to love liberty and hate oppresssubjects. We are no apologists for oppression, shows their sincerity. whether perpetrated by a monarchial or republican government-but let justice be done. So or great wrongs, at home, constitute a valid reason far as Great Britain has acted for the interests for non-interference abroad in behalf of the rights of humanity, let her have proise. When she of man, the American people are especially bound halts, then condemn her. But, such is not the policy of the pro-slavery party in this control.

They see nothing but her evil deeds, her good at ickler in his practice for this rule. For no man, the American people are especially bound to keep their charities and their sympathies to themselves. The writer of the article is no great at ickler in his practice for this rule. ones they damn with faint praise. It is mat-ter of regret, that the respectable editors of the Cincinnati Gazette should identify themselves in auny, none more sympathetic with British suffer in accordance with "religion and morality," then this respect with our republican upholders of sla- ing; but, we have yet to see the first para- may Pacificus be justified in voting for Mr. Clay. very. In a late number of their paper appeared graph from his pen, against the Southern taskthe following article which, we presume, is from masters of his own country, or in favor of its conclusive. "My first answer," he says, "to the the pen of the junior editor, whose influence crushed bondmen. For myself, I hold to no such objection is, that Mr. Clay is not a candidate of the footing of equality with white children, on penalty H. L. Child, Lieut. Governor, of Massachusetts.

died away, announcing the victory, by British arms, over China, there was a solemn convocal in every clime. The true spirit of Humanity reyears hence for another office."

said that I would do it, and for that I am about to doubt, to discuss and consult about high and im-

As you gaze upon it, you may see from the garb worn that a majority are ministers; and looking, or listening to their earnest, and sober talk, you conclude naturally that all of them are men of peace and philanthropists. There stands Joseph Sturge, a plain Quaker, easily distinguished among the throng; yonder is a noble Lord, respectnocent, it would seem that Spencer took all the ful even when most attended to; nearer is a sunburnt man, the self devoted missionary; and round these are knots of individuals gathered, evidently excited—wrought up with intense feeling—as if ready to expose and punish some daring wrong.
Whence this gathering of the noble, the influential, the wealthy? It may be that they are about to denounce the murders inflicted on the Affghans or Chinese. The facts detailed by our Liverpool correspondent had just been published with a minuter description. The nation knows it all. The war in China, as Captain Bingham expresses it, has been no war, but a sheer butchery-a battau in a well stocked preserve of human beings, while the ensanguined plains, and mountain fastnesses of Affghanistan tell their tale of horror. Against evils so glaring these good men are met to protest! As the meeting is formed, and the speeches begin, you hear not a word from any on these

Subjects.
What is the object, then, of the meeting? If may be that they have seen and felt the wrong try, while slavery is tolerated. The accursed of the poor, that cases such as our corresponden describes have occurred to them, and that they and would make FELONS of northern citizens and expose such injustice. Or, taking a wider are there in their might to resist such wrong, who interfere with its usurpations. The case view, these good men are planning how they of Dr. Eells, of Illinois, illustrates this most pain- shall strike off the fetters of the Hindoo, and give fully. Last August, he was prosecuted before social freedom to millions around their own homes justice Asbury, of Quincy, by a fellow named who are bound to the sod as if they were serfs, who are ignorant, who know not the strength of Chauncey Durkee, of Lewis county, Mo., for aiding an innocent man to secure his liberty; and, therefore, are unable to comprehend the gloand was obliged to give bail for his appearance ry of the Bible, or the true principles of a well regat the Circuit Court, to be held in September. ulated liberty! Or yet, beholding the corruption in state, and church, how the poor are excluded At that time the Grand Jury found an indict- from the blessings of the one, or the protection ment against him, under the statute which for-bids the harboring or secreting a runaway while myriads are begging for bread, they are slave. Much effort was used to have him indicted for grand larceny, but in vain. The case a common blessing—not a partial curse. As you is laid over till the April term. The statute is approach nearer this solemn assembly, and give unconstitutional, according to the decision of closer attention you hear not a word uttered about

Be it now that all these men are honest, of what avail will be their lifted voice, while it is silent powerless upon every heart. And yet Great Britain acts, or affects to act, as a sort of moral censor on the world! Pursuing two wars declared without cause, and pushed forward in a spirit o blood, oppressing her people at home. and refuling social slavery, she sets forth her act emancipating the slaves of the West Indies, as a claims to be his true, great, and only champion. Idle pretence all. While she has so much to do and to undo, at home, her voice will not plead "trumpet-tongued against the injustice and wrong of slavery.'

We need not to say to those who have read the letter of our Liverpool Correspondent, that these thoughts have been suggested by it, and to those who have not, we recommend its perusal. Though, long, it will repay the trouble.

We confess we are unable to discern the us of these meditations, unless designed to destroy

What is the burthen of this writer's complaint That certain men of peace, and philanthropists, holders ever had the audacity to cause a citizen assembled in solemn convocation to consult on act done within the bounds of his own state? the Affghanistan and Chinese wars, and to grieve It is so foolish, so absurd, so impudent, that over the state of the poor of England. Astonnone but a man who has stultified himself by ishing! and can men never meet together to discuss ways and means of removing one evil. without considering projects for redressing all? certain. Nor can I admit it to be good or sound procedure. On the contrary gov. Ford was as Must peace conventions discuss abolitionism, and a colonization society resolve itself into

But, perhaps the writer would intimate that it is highly improper for the philanthropists of Great late election from men who openly avowed and supported every principle which they do themselves. stuff these western governors are made of .--- Britain to deliberate on the best mode of extinguishing slavery everywhere, so long as their government is guilty of wrong-doing. What then would he do with the Missionary and Bible Societies of America, and other benevolent associations for doing good to humanity on a broad scale? Surely our government, to say the least, is as Forus, at this day, to establish such a rule, as criminal as that of Great Britain.

There is a striking want of fairness in the to suppose, that they were mere visionary. but impertinent intermeddling. Is this the fact? Did not the writer know that the "men of peace &

But, if indifference to sufferings, and toleration themselves. The writer of the article is no great stickler in his practice for this rule. For no man is cally true in relation to the people's CANDIDATES. more frequent in his denunciations of British tyr- If slaveholding and the advocacy of slavery be ought to be thrown openly on the side of Human rule. That the majority of my countrymen are is quite uncertain. Nor can I admit it to be good size as attenuously upon excluding colored page.

end of heaven, and its circuit unto the ends of it;

and nothing should be hid from the heat thereof. The charity that combines the centripetal, with the centrifugal force, produces glorious and harmonious results; but your mere centrifugal philanthropists are of doubtful use. I like them

Demands of Slaveholders.

Rev. Baron Stow, Secretary of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, having latev presided at a convention of Baptists opposed to slavery, was severely taken to task by the Christian Index, a Southern paper. It wishes most heartily, that his place as secretary of the Board, might be occupied by some other person. "We will say further," it continues,

"That if our Northern brethren expect ou noney and co-operation in this department of religious effort, a decided disapprobation of such conduct must be made by them. As southerners, having consciences of our own, we cannot tamely submit to be denounced as unchristian and unfeeling, by those to whose hands we have confided important trusts. It certainly would be worth while for these brethren, to bestow a little thought upon this subject, and to afford us abused, and our feelings outraged in this way with impunity.-Will this be done?

Such is the demand of these slaveholding christians-that they should not only be permited to carry on their wholesale system of robbery, but that their northern brethren, who know, that they are trampling upon the most precious rights of human nature, should stand by and abet them by their silence. And the demand in most instances is complied with.

As to the money and co-operation of these op pressors, the northern churches had better dis pense with them, than surrender their independence and their integrity. Their money after all is a mere item. The last year, the single state of Massachusetts contributed to the Treasury of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, more than all the slaveholding states put together.

ture of "Pacificus." They have been republished try, by creating a public sentiment, which o- miles less, than in the free states, was \$1,754,proof of her devotion to the rights of man, and in a few whig papers, but the rest are occupied riginates laws and constitutions, and proves 642; about 21 millions of dollars more. with so much more important matters, that they stronger than the despot's will. Newspapers condesigned to convince Liberty men of the proprie- age; which must be destroyed, and its very idea ty of uniting with the whigs, in defence of north- blotted from the mind of man, ere the democratern rights; and yet, as we have hinted the great ic tendencies of this era can be checked. mass of the whig papers of Ohio have not even noticed this able effort of Pacificus, to show the true relations of the constitution to slavery, and the inroads of the latter on the rights of the agitating, in this respect representing the large majority of the whig party of the state.

In his last number, Pacificus undertaken

swer some of the objections urged against a union of the friends of free state rights.
"The first, and most important objection," says

holder." My first answer to this objection is, that to be, to restore the right of petition! Mr. Clay is not the candidate of the Whig party, present, and whether he will be, is quite unpolicy for me to withdraw from the support of democratic party, so as to convey the impression, good men at this time, for the reason that I think a bad man may be a candidate two years hence for another office. Should Mr. Clay die before the next presidential election, or not be a candidate, how can they justify their withdrawal at the My second answer is, that Mr. Clay, under the laws of Kentucky, is permitted to hold slaves.— Such, too, were the privileges of those who resided in the slave states at the time of forming the constitution. The first President, under the stitution, was a slaveholder, and the slaveholders of those states have an equal right to hold office hat gentlemen have who reside in the free states test for office, would be a violation of the rights of the people of the slave states. This is, in my opinion, highly objectionable. It would show us whole article. It would lead those, unacquainted willing to invade their rights, while we profess

The second answer is extremely fallacious, unromantic sentimentalists, stone-blind to sufferings less Pacificus is prepared to demonstrate that, because it is the constitutional right of a slaveholde him. Drunkards, fornicators, atheists are not excluded by the constitution from office-nor ought they to be---no such tests should ever be intro-East India oppression, and for a universal jubi- The attempt of the slaveholding members of the lee within the bounds of the British empire? Did senate, to proscribe Mr. Everett, was no invasion he not know, that "Joseph Sturge the plain Qua- of the rights of the free states. Why then did northern apologists, the emancipation by Great ker," and the leading anti-slavery men of Eng. we denounce it? Because, they attempted to pro-Britain of her West India slaves was the gra- land, were at the head of the Anti-Corn Law League, scribe him for holding sentiments, in accordance vest of all her offences against this country. The & the Free-Suffrage Union, in fact, of that party with the principles of the Declaration of Indemoral influences of the act have always borne which looks to the relief and elevation of the pendence and the Constitution. The attempt was ing the extinction of slavery throughout the world. Declaration, because slaveholding is a violation ion were an offence against sound morals, slaveholders were bound to vote against the nomination of Edward Everett.

The 3d section of Art. viii. of the Constitution of Ohio, asserts, that religion, morality and knowledge are essentially necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind." If this be true in relation to the PEOPLE, it is emphati-

The first answer of Pacificus is equally inand sound policy for men to withdraw from the

of men, in the heart of London, met, no cognizes no bounds but those of the universe. The answer does not touch our objection. The

The only maxim, I would contend for, is, that fact is notorious, that by general consent, Henry a select committee of one, with instructions to did all this prove? That is the point, which lib- do. erty men would determine. It proved, that the whig party, (for more than nine-tenths of them had such ineffable meanness. given in to the movement,) were radically unsound on the anti-slavery question. Otherwise, why so cordial and united in their support of a slaveholder, and an advocate of slavery? Had they forgotten his memorable speech against the cause of Human Liberty in the Senate of the United States? It was the corruption in the party, demonstrated by the nomination of such a man. that gave Liberty men good ground for objecting to any union with it. It is useless to urge now, that it is uncertain whether Henry Clay will be the candidate of the whig party two years hence. For this uncertainty is not owing to any change of principle in the party---but of policy .-The result of the late elections and the determined opposition of anti-slavery men, and not any scruples of conscience, have made some of the leaders hesitate, who before were decided.

We shall not denounce Pacificus, or impute o him sinister motives. His services in the cause of Liberty entitle him to great respect; but, he pay Post Office debts,) the Postmaster Generwill find in the ominous silence of a great portion al is obliged to impose and enforce the most rigof the whig press in this state, in relation to his id regulations. excellent papers on slavery encroachment, little reason to hope for the elevation of his party to the has compiled from the reports of the Postmaster

Newspapers:

nanuscript, and all political papers addressed by the more than half as much! the government to the people, were issued in the form of pamphlets or circulars.

or stimulating genius. Francis Bacon flourished state. in all his glory, before their influence was felt.

Rather Green.

The whig papers are filled with such headings as, "A nut for third Party men;" "For third Party free states. The truth is, these are subjects men;" Interesting to third Party men:-under which they either care not for, or are opposed to which are ranged with much formality the comparative votes of Whigs and Democrats, in relation to the right of petition. These friendly papers may as well save themselves much trouble. inasmuch as the so-called Third Party men, are for the most part fully enlightened upon this point-so enlightened that they cannot but pity Pacificus, urged by the "Liberty men," is that the ignorance of those highly intelligent editors they cannot vote for him, because he is a slave who suppose the great object of the Liberty party

ly parading the pro-slavery delinquencies of the that the whigs are entirely impeccable, we call upon the Ohio State Journal, the Western Reserve Chronicle, the Clinton Republican, the Republican Times of Mt. Vernon, the Ripley Telegraph, and other papers of a similar stamp,

1. To state distinctly and fully, the objects o the Liberty party: 2. To inform us, what the whig party, has ev-

done to promote these objects, or any of them. 3. What the Whig party is willing do for their dvancement.

Did it never strike them as rather green, to ranks, without a full exposition of their creed, in sions, it appears that 31,221 hogsheads of sugar, insert any more of their coaxing paragraphs adressed to "Third Party men."

Statesman thus records the passage of a cer-creased production becomes an evil; tain bill in Congress.

"A bill wass passed for indemnifying citizens of Florida for horses and property lost in the Seminole war. notwithstanding the conscientious Excess, scruples of Giddings and his coadjutors in emanipation, and the rights of man."

The exultation with which this precious demo crat thus always records any triumph of slavery, is claimed as the ally of the Slave-holder, look at reminds us of a severe thrust given to the democ- the following picture, drawn by the Washington racy, by Mr. Burnell, representative from Massachusetts. A day or two after the vote on the Florida law, Mr. B. complaining of the indifference of the House to claims and injuries of the obscure rowed up the swift current of our rivers, dress and unfriended, and referring to an attempt by himself in decent comfortable attire, and come him at the last session,

"To obtain justice, and to establish real democratic principle, in respect to the right of promo tion, for apprentices in the navy, said he could get no aid nor attention from the democracy, so ment to those poor boys, against whom, however meritorious, it had been long shut; but let a barmocracy, and they were ready to give it with might and main. This produced a great sensa-

Another specimen of the policy of these Serviles, miscalled, the Democratic party. January 20th, Free Will Baptist Academical Society,' came up the colored people." for consideration.

The second section of the bill forbids the ad-

charity should begin at home,—but never stop Clay was set up a year since as the presidential strike out the second section. The motion was there. Like the sun, it should shed its light on the candidate, by the whig press---and convention afwhole earth. Its going forth should be from the ter convention in the several states ratified ed by a vote of 56 to 5. The Free Will Baptists, the habit of thinking that they still enjoy the the nomination. The project of a national convention was rejected with contempt. What any such charter. It will disgrace them if they it. To show how little foundation there is for

The Post Office.

A friend of ours, not sufficiently familiar with Post Office regulations, lately mailed in this

What is the reason of these rigid regulations! The answer will show how much slavery has has been, generally among this population, "not even a licensed fornication," as it was called in man in this republic. The reason is, the slavement into debt. In the slave states, there is always an excess of expenditures over revenue. in the free states, the reverse.

To balance the excess in the former case, and prevent the department from becoming a burden on the government, (for at the extra ession, half a million of dollars was voted to

The editor of the Liberty Standard, (Me) right standard on the question of human rights. General, several valuable tables which illustrate this position.

In 1833, the expenditures of the Post Office in We, who live in the era of newspapers, can the free states, were, \$1,005,518,72, the receipts hardly conceive how the world could go on with- \$1,092,061,00; showing an excess of the latter, out them. And yet, before the year 1588, there of about eighty seven thousand dollars. In the was not a newspaper in England. At the time, slave states, same year, the expenditures were, we are told, of the threatened invasion by Spain, \$1,087,670,67; the receipts, \$603,276,42, show the intense interest excited in all classes gave ing a deficiency in the latter, of \$484,394,25 rise to the publication of the English Mercury, a Thus, the expenditures in the slave states were paper resembling the London Gazette. Before eighty-two thousand dollars more than in the this all articles of intelligence were circulated in free states; while the receipts were only a lit-

In 1831, the expenditures in the two sections were about equal—while the receipts in the free and the Chief took passage in the steamer Globe After all, newspapers do little towards creating states, were \$343,137,59, more than in the slave at New York, for New Haven. On applying for

In 1838, the cost of carrying the mail, the en-A series of able essays on the encroachments Their great use, is, to break down the monopoly tire route in the free states, 20.287.244 miles. of the Slave Power &c., has lately appeared in of knowledge, & diffuse it through the masses; and was \$1,531,880; while in the slave states, the the Western Reserve Chronicle, over the signa- to make the people the real sovereigns of a councost of carrying 14,318,444, miles, 5,967,790

During the year, ending June 30, 1841, the have given no place to them. The last number is stitute the great democratic machinery of the total excess of expenditures of the Department the clerk. over receipts in the slave states, was, \$576,627,-10; while, in all New England and New York, the excess of receipts over expenditures was, and both of them took breakfast with the blacks \$357.803.15!

Every one can see that slavery lies at the botom of this disproportion between the receipts and expenditures in the slave states. It thins population, prostrates enterprise, impairs intelligence, and leaves the country without good roads, so that while mail-carrying must be far more expensive than in the free states, the revnue will naturally be far less in amount.

Here then, is another way in which this barbarous system taxes the north---and our friend may charge the slaveholder, with the thirty dollars fine, he had to pay. It was so much paid to liquidate the debt incurred in the slave states, for carrying the mail to those, who once undertook to place every Post Office in the country, under slaveholding censorship!

Ruinous Effects of Emancipation.

Read the following interesting paragraph .-fter such a disclosure as is made by the Kingsion Morning Journal, why will Anti-slavery men be so pertinacious in insisting upon the blessed effects of Emancipation?

JAMAICA.

The Kingston Morning Journal says: "We have been favored with a view of the Statement of exports from this island during the present year, and have been delighted at perceiving the ncrease which has taken place over those of 1841. The statement is incomplete, not inclu-Did it never strike them as rather green, to ding the exports from Port Maria, Lucia, and strempt to win intelligent, thinking men to their Savanna-la-Mar. Notwithstanding these omis bove the shipments of the previous year. Our British as well as Jamaica readers will be gratified at the increased production of our staples which this statement shews, and will join us in the anxious hope that they will continue to increase in the like ratio every year, until our island has reached that pitch beyond which in-The Serviles.

the anxious hope that they will continue to increase in the like ratio every year, until our island has reached that pitch beyond which in-

> Hds. Sugar. Phs. Rum. Trs. Coffee 12,148 3,850 36.612 2.802 13,321

Slavery and the Working Man. Let the honest, democratic working-man, who correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette:

"Let the industrious mechanic of Pittsburgh, who

has forged the useful machinery by which we are here and ask admission at a boarding house occupied by those dignitaries, whose laborers are their property, and his "rank" must first be known -"what are you?" "Do you perform the menial service of a mechanic? Have you just thrown off called, to his efforts to open the door of prefer- a rusty apron, and come here expecting to mess with gentlemen of high life, and rank and fortune?" There is a boarding house down street where labarous law for enslaving men, the citizens of their borers are taken." Let the hard handed farmer, own free states, demand the aid of this same deaccidentally drop in among these effeminate parasitical gentry, who live upon the unrequited labor of others, and he will receive an intimation that he is out of his sphere. Indolence rather than industry, is made the badge of respectability, and the standard of public sentiment, thus superinin the House of Representatives of this state, the duced, is as detrimental to the social happiness of Senate bill 'to incorporate the Western Reserve the white, as it is oppressive and degrading to

mission of negro children into the academy on a Marcus Morton has been elected Governor, and sists as strenuously upon excluding colored peo- vided. A joint special committee has been ap-Great Britain.—China.

In or reason why I may not assert my relationship While yet the roar of the cannon had scarce and away, announcing the victory, by British ma, over China, there was a solemn convoca.

The Maysville (Ky,) Western Star, says the Deviguation of colored people, and from the benefits of educations, as it does upon for chartering literary institutions, as it does upon the individual liability principle in banking. Mr. islature we infer that the report on the various incline the Star man, and his slavery-coadjutors to Converse moved that the bill be recommitted to petitions committed to it, will be favorable.

Marriages Among Slaves.

Although marriage, as a civil institution, does this, we extract the following from a communica-We cannot bring ourselves to comment upon tion in the Protestant Herald of Kentucky. The object is to comment upon a novel ceremony.

"It was a marriage by the pastor of a couple of slaves. While many remained to witness this novel spectacle, some from curiosity, some for amusement, and some to deride it, my mind was irresistibly drawn to contemplate its important city, five newspapers to a friend, simply writing on the margin, his own name to indicate who sent them. The result was, he had to pay the wholes and blacks—especially upon the latter.—How great the influence likely to be exerted upon oral aspect, and the useful effect it would probathem, and how beneficial to their moral character! You know, sir, that the marriage relation France, during a part of the revolvtion, under an act of the French legislature regulating divorce. states are always bringing the Post Office depart- It is, in this case, an unlicensed, unrestrained connection, loosely assumed-left, and dissolved .-The awful effects of this state of things upon the morals of our community, both white and black, are but too well known."

. It must have been this part of the slave-system, which led that enlightened divine, Mr. McCaine, to write his book, entitled, "Slavery defended from the Scriptures against abolitionists" --- and drew from that distinguished champion of Democracy, Mr. Calhoun, the remark, that "safety, patriotism and duty command us then to maintain it (slavery) at all hazard." For, who can for a moment, doubt the patriotism and scriptural duty of maintaining a system of wholesale fornica-

Colorphobia,

Every one knows in what a paternal tone, President Tyler has spoken of the Sandwich slands---how he has recognized their civilization and their near relations to the United States. He has also recognized a chief from the islands named Halilee, as the accredited ambassador from their government: In view of this, read the following account of the treatment of the ambassador, on account of his color:

"Last Wednesday morning Rev. Mr. Richards breakfast tickets, the clerk offered Mr. Richards one for himself & a half one (admitting to the second table) for his servant. Mr. R. informed him that the so-called servant was a Sandwich Island Chief, and an ambassador to the United States, and had been accredited at Washington. The clerk replied that this made no difference, and if the man breakfasted at all, he must do so with the servants. In a mild way Mr. R. appealed to Capt. Stone, and he fully justified the decision of

The result was, that Mr. Richards was either obliged to separate from his friend, or share with him the degradation. He chose the latter course, and other servants of the boat.

Very well. This man Stone, and his delicate clerk, are right &consistent, if prejudice against color be right. They act out the real principle of this color-hating republic. They are your true, democratic colorphobiacs. What care they for rank? That does not change a man's color. He is not white---that's enough---ambassador or not. he has no right to sit among white men. If color be a good reason for excluding a man from that place of honor, the first table, the emperor of Morocco has no more right to sit there, than any other colored man. And yet, Stone and his impartial clerk will be vituperated by thousands. who would scorn to sit at table with a respectapor of that ful guastiti F por eig ent the and have Fee of this are of this great this g

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Henry A. Wise who was so horrified at the dea of a black ambassador from Hayti, should have medals struck in honor of these two worthies, who, despite the seductions of rank and station, had the moral courage to act out that noblest of American principles -- hatred of color.

Clay and Bolivar.

We suppose some of our readers remember the correspondence that took place between Clay and Bolivar in 1828. On the part of the latter, it was a letter expressive of thanks to Henry Clay for his efforts in the cause of South American liberty, and complimenting him on his great talents &c. The answer of Mr. Clay contained a solemn admonition to Bolivar, to beware of regard to the objects sought by these men? We 4,850 puncheons of rum, and 1,233 tierces of shall expect a reply from these papers, before they

"I cannot allow myself to believe that your excel-GAR CROWD OF TYRANTS AND MILITA-RY DESPOTS HAVE SO OFTEN TRODDEN.

Considerably sublime for a man who had made a road over the necks of fifty of his fellow-beings. and was daily travelling it! Contrast this with Clay's language to Mendenhall, in Indiana, who petitioned him to liberate his slaves. Mr. Clay remarked, that "his negroes were as well shod, as well clad, as sleek, and as fat, and pointing his finger significantly at the subject of his address, he believed they were as honest as he, or any of his associates in the petition." "He had about fifty slaves, of the aggregate value of about fifteen housand dollars!"

In the light of this fact, how edifying his adnonition to Bolivar!

Well-Timed.

We are under many obligations to Messrs. Robinson and Orr, of Steubenville, for sixteen eams of printing paper, just forwarded from that place. It came in the very nick of time, and is a most substantial evidence of their love for the cause.

Albany Patriot.

We have received the first number of this daily, issued at Albany, edited by C. T. Torrey. It is the first Liberty daily paper in our ranks. We hope it will be sustained.

Christian Freeman,

Is the title of a new Liberty paper, just started at Hartford, Conn.; Messrs. Brewer, Codding, Booth, editors and proprietors. It is well printed and well edited, and we wish it success.

The Devil an Abolitionist.

The Maysville (Ky,) Western Star, says the Devil deal gently with abolitionism.

Southern Spirit.

ard contending that it was necessary to protect in this matter. the crews from the destructive diseases of the coast. Nothing in fact could have been more reasonable than such an amendment, as the constitution of the negro is adapted to such stations, while that of the white man yields to disease .-Every way, it would have been advantageous to strength; and besides, they care not how many lives are sacrificed in the navy, since the crews are furnished from the north. So the amendment was rejected.

Commodore Jones.

It is rumored that Commodore Jones, who made the piratical attack on Monterey, has been recalled. We hope it is true. Congress, we perceive, has made a call upon the President for information concerning the movement.

ficers. During the month of November, a party sostom's Homilies on Corinthians. ficers. During the month of November, a party of men entered the port of San Diego, and spiked eight cannons belonging to the fortification. The officers of the brig Albert, bearing the United States flag, are charged with the perpetration of this offence.

"Astounding, where does he put slavery? As circum"Astounding, where does he put slavery? As circum"ision profits not, and uncircumcision does no harm, so neither does slavery, nor yet liberty; that he might point this out with surpassing clearness—"but even, if thou canst this out with surpassing clearness—"but even, if thou canst this out with surpassing clearness—"but even, if thou canst the come free, use it rather. That, is, rather continue a slave. Now, upon what possible ground does he tell the person who might be set free, to remain a slave? He means to point out that slavery is no harm, so and uncircumcision does no harm, so either does slavery, nor yet liberty; that he might point this out with surpassing clearness—"but even, if thou canst the complete of the set of the set

men on the Mississippi, who have been driven out of employment by the wicked laws of Mississippi and Louisiana.

January 21st, Mr. Winthrop, from the Com-Before submitting the report, he was instructed by the committee to state, that it had received the sing it. Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, had work. drawn up an elaborate minority report. The

Resolved, That the seizure and imprisonment. in any port of this union, of free colored seamen, citizens of any of the States, and against whom there is no charge but of the States, and against whom there is no charge out that of entering said port in the prosecution of their right-libusiness, is a violatation of the privileges of citizenship guarantied by the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the beizure and imprisonment in any constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the seizure and imprisonment in any port of this Union of free colored seamen on board of foreign vessels, against whom there is no charge but that of entering said port in the course of their lawful business, is a breach of the comity of nations, is incompatible with the rights of all nations in amity with the United States, and, in relation to nations with whom the United States have formed commercial conventions, is a violation of the Federal Constitution, which declares that treaties are a part of the supreme law of the land.

part of the supreme law of the land, Resolved, That any State laws, by which certain classes of seamen are prohibited from entering certain ports of this union, in the prosecution of their rightful business, re in contravention of the paramount and exclusive power the General Government to regulate commerce. Resolved, That the police power of the States can justify no enactments or regulations, which are in direct; posunt and exclusive power

ilive, and permanent connect with express provisions or fundamental principles of the national compact.

Mr Rayner rose and presented a minority report. And he hoped, the said, that this House would consent unanimously that an extra number should be printed. There was involved a very important point of constitutional lam.

al lawThe resolution appended to the minority report was
read as follows, and is proposed by MrR as a substitute
for all the resolutions of the majorityThat the committee be discharged from the further
Consideration of the subject."

consideration of the subject."

Much opposition was made by southern members to the printing of the report. On a motion of Mr. Black, of Georgia, to lay the motion to print, on the table, the vote stood, yeas 72, nays

The usual number of copies of both reports was then ordered to be printed.

"Facts for the People."

What say my readers? Have they made up their minds, to subscribe for "Facts for the People?" If so, say how many copies do they want? If so, why not let me know? "Immediate" is the word. We are near the close of January, and I wish to know whether I am to get out a number for February. I shall not print another number of the Monthly, till I have reason to believe they will second this effort to disseminate, in a cheap way, our principles. I doubt, whether they will ever have another opportunity of subscribing for so cheap a publication-121 cents a year for twelve numbers. I have vet nearly 4000 copies of the first no. on hand-and if orders do not come soon, I shall distribute it gratuitously, and subscribers will then have to commence with no. 2:

Local Agents.

I should like very much to have some returns from my local agents. Altheit, there is no obligation upon them to the other than that they have voluntarily assumed. If the Philanthropist have friends, these are no times for them to be inactive.

Another Agent.

The Executive Committee of the Ohio State Anti-slavery Society have engaged the services of another agent-T. B. Hudson, of Medina county, who will present the claim of the cause to public confidence, and the claims of the society to the support of abolitionists. His first tour will be made through the counties of Lorain, Cuyahoga, Portage, Geauga, Ashtabula and Trumbull.

TEXAS AND MEXICO .-- The contest now carried on between the Mexicans and Texians, it is said. is adverse to the latter. It is rumored, that Houston was removing the archives from Austin.

THE METHODISTS AND SLAVERY .-- The newspapers speak of a great Methodist Convention in Boston, to consider the relations of that Church to slavery. Delegates were present from three or four conferences. Reformation or separation, it is said, was the watch word.

Assumption of STATE DEBTS .-- A resolution embodying W. Cost Johnson's project for the assumption of State debts has been introduced by Mr Causin, in the House of Delegates, Maryland.

Another Requisition .--- An agent of Virginia The bill regulating enlistments in the army, is in Bosion with another requisition for Latimer. navy and marine corps, being before the Senate of The "natural allies" of the South being in powthe United States, an amendment was moved, pro- er, Virginia we suppose, has some hopes of getposing the temporary enlistment of negroes when ting the fugitive, without sending her militia to on the coast of Africa, and other unhealthy take him. But even Democracy in Massachusetts stations. It excited some discussion, Mr. Bay- will not stoop so low, as to obey the slaveholder

Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson and Columbiana, will generously sustain him while among them. At Athens, he had several interesting meetings.

To the first came a man, with a gang of rowdies, determined to break it up. He was at our sincere thanks.

Managers, having examined the foregoing accounts in regard to the Mission of Joseph Mason, our appointed Agent in behalf of our house and Common School, do hereby certain behalf of our house and in addition, tender to him our sincere thanks. ters, to suffer the colored man to know his first very disorderly; but at last became a quiet, attentive listener. When the lecture was closed, he declared it was the best that had ever been delivered in that house, and moved for three cheers, which motion was carried.

. An Odd Interpretation.

church, there had been some reverend father dis-benest or unenlightened enough to put in a plea for It would seem the valiant Commodore is not honest or unenlightened enough, to put in a plea for It would seem the valiant Commodore is not the only offender. From a statement of the new Governor of California, it appears that another outrage has been committed by United States of-

"Now, we are not ignorant, that the words 'use it rath-

"Art thou called, being a servant, care not for it"---that is, give thyself no anxiety, "but if thou out spoken friend of Liberty.

At "Pennsylle, the Friends' meeting house ilege of becoming free. Such is the fair, grammittee of Commerce reported on the subject. matical, common sense construction. But learned doctors often lose their common sense.

We commend this rare interpretation to Mr. assent of seven out of the nine members compo- McCaine, for the second edition of his invaluable

presenting his own views at some future time.—
been reduced from twenty eight hundred, to about
The resolutions accompanying the report of Mr.

Sixteen hundred dollars! Our friends had better
Winthrop were offered as follows:

been reduced from twenty eight hundred, to about
the what is vastly more important than good houses, a highly respectable and intelligent population, gave them a chance of purchasing, first a with very few among them, who have so little day in the week for themselves, then by before some of them have made up their to hear and judge for themselves. I addressed minds to subscribe. Come! will it not be a respectable and listening audience in the Court delightful, at our next anniversary, to be able to House, on the causes of hard times; after which, announce, that the Society is at last free from all I was invited to lecture on other branches of the laws of the southern states generally prodebt, and the Philanthropist so established, as to an churches; where the citizens listened with the

We have several more donations to add to our 2 hours each; and such was the attendance at one We have several more donations to add to our list—among which is one of a hundred dollars, most of them, that the aisles had to be filled with extra seats for the accommodation of the people. I feel liberally bestowed by Hiram Gilmore, of this city.

Subscriptions. Payments to be made immediately, or within three met with so kind and cordial a reception. Thanks months from the time of subscribing. Monies to to the intelligence and independent spirit of the be devoted exclusively to paying off the debt of the good Athenians. Let none who plead the cause Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society.

H. Gilmore pd \$100 00	l ciety pd	5
R. E. Price pd 100 00	Columbus A. S. So-	
Mrs. S. B. Garrard		1
pd 100 00	A. A. Guthrie pd	
C. Bailey pd 100 00	Marion co. A.S. So-	
C. Donaldson pd 25 00	ciety pd	
S. A Alley pd 25 00	D. DeForrest	1
W. Donaldson pd 25 00	T. Finkbine pd	
T, Donaldson pd 5 00	T. McGechin pd	
F. Donaldson pd 5 00	J. Scott pd	
A. M. Donaldson pd 25 00	A. Lewis pd	
8, P. Chase 10 00	Harwood and Cole-	
H. F. Brayton pd 5 00	, man pd.	
J. H. Speer pd 5 00	T. Emery pd	1
B. Bassett 5 00	G. W. Philips pd	
Ash, co. A. S. Soc. pd 5 00	E. Kenna pd	-
J. D. Evans pd 5 00	T. Heaton pd	
	J. H. Perkins pd	1
Guernsey co. A, S.	A. S Merrell pd	,
	Cash pd	-
Concord Female A.	Peter Gibson pd	
S. Society pd 2 00	T. Tomsett pd	
Ross co. A. S. So-	O. Owens pd	-
ciety pd 8 00	A. Kellogg pd	1
Granville A. S. So-	Harvey Hall pd	2
	Mrs. S. B. Garrard pd 100 00 C. Bailey pd 100 00 C. Donaldson pd 25 00 W. Donaldson pd 7, Donaldson pd 5 00 A. M. Donaldson pd 5 00 A. M. Donaldson pd 5 00 J. P. Chase 10 00 J. H. Speer pd 5 00 B. Bassett 5 00 J. D. Evans pd 5 00 J. D. Evans pd 5 00 Guernsey co. A, S. Society pd 4 00 Concord Female A. S. Society pd Ross co. A. S. Society pd Ross co. A. S. Society pd 8 00	R. E. Price pd Mrs. S. B. Garrard pd 100 00 C. Bailey pd 100 00 C. Donaldson pd S. A Alley pd W. Donaldson pd T. Donaldson pd S. P. Chase 10 00 H. F. Brayton pd J. H. Speer pd B. Basset J. D. Evans pd J. D. Evans pd T. McCague pd J. D. Evans pd T. McCague pd Guerniey co. A. S. Society pd Concord Female A. S. Society pd Ross co.

ONE DOLLAR SUBS	CRIP	TIO	N, TOWARDS PAYING	G	OFF
THE DEBT OF TH	E OH	110	ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY		
J. Tipton pd	1	00	R. Fletcher	1	00
W. Dearlove pd	1	00	T. Whinery pd	1	00
D. T. pd	1	00	R Laign pd	1	00
C. Burnet pd	1	00	J Pierce pd	1	00
G. Bailey pd	1	00	P Paxton pd.	1	00
Reuben Benedict pd		00		1	00
Eli Hiatt pd	1	00		1	00
C. Pyle pd	1	00	D Fleming pd	1	00
T. Swayne pd	1	00	G Barret pd	1	00
W. Osborne pd	1	00	T Collins pd	1	00
J. Pierce pd	1	00	George Knowlton pd	1	00
J. Anderson pd	1 1	00	Samuel Smith pd	1	00
C. Paist pd	1 (00		1	00
A. Mosher pd	1 (00	Hugh S. Fullerton pd	1	00
J. Allen pd	1 (00	Wm. Thompson pd	1	00
G. Bennett pd	1 (00	J. A. Shedd pd	i	00
I Vanmetre pd	1 (00 i	Dr. Jewett pd	i	00
G. Craig pd		00	McWhirk pd	i	00
B Gilbert pd		00	Gass & Mattoon pd	ī	00
J, Kitchen pd	1 (00	D. DeForest pd	ī	00
M. McMillan pd		00	J Burgoyne pd	ĩ	00
J Frame pd			Cash	i	00
B Bateman pd			A Kellogg pd	i	00
W D, Pierce pd	1 (00	McCullough pd	i	00

n	James Adair, Trumbull county,	81	00
	Youngstown,	7	12
	David Soodweller,	1	00
	Lowel, Trumbull Co. Ohio, in cash		80
	do do in store good		00
	do do in cash		13
	Hillsville Mercer county Pa., do		96
	Hopewell Schench Pa.		31
	Cortsville Ohio.	. 3	94
	John Shields Cortsville Ohio.		56
	Moses Jackson Pa.	A	03
	Canfield Trumbull country Ohio	1	87
	Geo. Scott.		75
	Elizabeth Johnson,		25
	Abram Griswold of Gustavus Trumbi		
	county, 61 yds. fulled cloth. 1,25	7	81
	3 qu'rs Paper 7		75
	David Haynes Vernon Trumbull coun		
	Ohio, order for goods,	2	00
	C. T. Sutliff of Trumbull county		
	Ohio cash,	1	00
	Asa Hurlbut Medina county Ohio,		
	8 yds, fulled cloth,		
	Brother of the above 23-4 yards fulle	ed c	loth
	The friends of Westfield Medina co		
	1 barrel of clothing;		,
	Harrisville, Medina county, I box of	cor	head
	1 barrel corn.	-01	ii alla
	1 ker of clothing from same place 1 h		dana

flour.

There are some other articles on the way which have not yet arrived, as soon as they arrive, we will receipt them. The population of Amherstburgh is 550. Colchester, the adjoining town. 600—school numbers sixty scholars this winter. The total abstinence Society numbers sixty scholars this winter. The total abstinence Society numbers there hundred.

AMMERICAL TRANSPORTED TO AMMERICAL TR

AMHERSTBURG, January 5, 1843. This is to certify that we the undersigned Board of

sincere thanks.
(Signed By the Board of Managers.)
ISAAC J. RICE, Secretary.

From Arnold Buffum

Barlow, Jan. 23nd, 1843. Since my last communication, I have lectured It would seem, as if in all ages of the the rise and progress of abolition, until seven of ored people that did not interfere in the relations members constituting this committee, united in and give to the uninformed, a full understanding ganization had only been \$480,000, and he show of the necessity, for the action of the Liberty paried what wonders could be effected with 500. southern Laws-Colored Seamen.

Southern Laws-Southern Sit and the space of that stalency was a Bible institution, but not being able to make that so clear as he wished, he next asserted, that the enslaved in our country, are not human beings, but a connecting link between them and the monkey, & yet, he was a supporter of the man for vice president of the United Sates, who is the father of such animals. The meetings were well attended; all except the derivation of the man for vice president of the United Sates, who is the father of such animals. The meeting should be very country are not human beings, but as Save, and signifying the he was in no respect indication of the man for vice president of the United Sates, but as I should be very country, are not human beings, but as Save, and signifying

was closed against the utterance of the cry of the had been the influence, that the slave-dealer poor; but the Methodists being more libera!, open- had in fostering the cupidity of those he dealt ed their house, and I gave them two lectures.

At Chesterhill, I found an open ear among the people, and gave them two lectures in the school the slave trade which he alleged the Society house, the "Friends" meeting house being closed here also.

I then proceeded to Athens, where there is a flourishing college, beautifully situated in the Hocking Valley, and a handsome town, made up olutio greatest attention, to three lectures of more than place before, where the subject had been so little discussed, where the great truths of abolitionism

f the suffering and the dumb, forget that a wide door is open for them in that place. At Albany, I also found some warm hearted friends, and I also found some warm hearted friends, and gave to a respectable audience a lecture of 3 hours. This evening I am to lecture at Amesville on the hard times, proposing to proceed to-morrow to Washington County, hoping to be in Marietta in about a week from this date.

The friends at McConnellsville and Athens, considering the smallness of their number, and the hardness of the times, not only entertained me most between the winds and server in the slave population of the south; to enable the masters to hold their slaves work from Pa. wished to make a speech upon the subject, he could have it when the bill to establish more securely, as they have repeatedly avowed to be the tendency of colonization upon their slaves system. The profitableness and security of slavery, require the removal of "the free colored people," and the slaveholding states have laws; 1st to punish colored people severely, for offences for which hardness of the times, not only entertained me most between the whole save not purpose. The friends at McConnellsville and Athens, considering the smallness of their number, and the slaveholding states have laws; 1st to punish colored people severely, for offences for which hardness of the times, not only entertained me most man from Pa. wished to make a speech upon the subject, he could have it when the bill to establish more securely and the slaveholding states have laws; 1st to punish colored people severely, for offences for which had said in his Hanover speech, that he would have it when the bill to establish more securely and the slaveholding states have laws; 1st to punish colored people severely, for offences for which had said in his Hanover speech, that he would have it when the bill to establish more securely.

hospitably, but contributed kindly to my expenses, and my friend Isaac Williams, of Malta, has most kindly furnished me with a horse, and accompanied me for nearly two weeks, and is still going an institution unless decided thereafter by the same purpose—the perpetuation of slavery.—

an institution unless decided thereafter by the same purpose—the perpetuation of slavery.—

And why have maryland and Virginia, and the northern slave states, been particularly liberal in patronizing the colonization society? Because slave property is less secure on the borders of the same purpose—the perpetuation of slavery.—

And why have have not been borne by the people among whom I have labored by many dollars, so that I suppose I shall be under the necessity of returning to Cin-slave property is less secure on the borders of the slave property is less secure on the borders of the slave property.

In Senate, Morehead, made a speech on the slavery property is less secure on the borders of the slavery property is less secure. 00 cinnati, unless the friends in the counties ahead. shall see fit to give assurance that my travelling 20 00 expenses shall be paid. Letters to that effect, addressed to me at Belmont, Belmont County, will

Most respectfully thy friend, A. BUFFUM. WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

FRIEND BAILEY---The Bill for the settlement of the Oregon, was Benton, spoke at some length upon it.

In the House Joshua R. Giddings, offered a resolution to instruct a committee to inquire into

which marks the fate of any proposition to relieve the free states from the support of slavery. This deserves the especial notice of the American people. Recent accounts from Florida state that the Indians have now about all removed from that territory, and still the slaveholders are determined to centinue this law for the nursees of incomplete the first and their missionaries back to this country to instruct and christianize the colored people here! What a glorious idea! would but the southern people that territory, and still the slaveholders are determined to centinue this law for the nursees of the American total numbers of republicanism, and our religion there, be able to civilize the heathen around them, that would actually send their missionaries back to this country to instruct and christianize the colored people here! What a glorious idea! would but the southern people would consent to this, and we would send our AMHERSTBURGH, January 5th, 1843.

MR. EDITOR—You will do a kindness to the colored citizens of Amherstburg, Province of Canada, by inserting in your paper the following notice. Likewise other papers friendly to our interest. Received at the bands of Joseph Mason, our authorised Agent in behalf of Common Schools,—also to collect funds for the purpose of finishing our house of worship,—also a school house; together, with donations for the sable, and those scattered, and stindry donations for the sable, and those scattered, and stindry class, have contributed, not only to purchase it orients. The province of Canada, by inserting in the killenging of the Northern people to emigrate to a region which they could never fancy, but for this source of finishing our house of worship,—also a school house; together, with donations for the sable, and those scattered, and stindry do the Northern laborers who more than any other class, have contributed, not only to purchase it orients. The purpose of inducing the Northern people to emigrate to a region which they could never fancy, but for this sound. And this grant of land is a virtual robbery of the Northern laborers who more than any other class, have contributed, not only to purchase it orients. The purpose of inducing the Northern people to emigrate to a region which they could never fancy, but for this sound. And this grant of land is a virtual robbery of the Northern laborers who more than any other class, have contributed, not only to purchase it orients. The purpose of finishing the Northern laborers who more than any other class, have contributed, not only to purchase it orients. notoriously a slave supporting project.

> upon the subject of the administration, vindicaden of Maine, desired to explain some points very! when he had allusion to them, but permission

ret Davis and T. F. Marshall. 1st mo. 20th. I attended the annual meeting of the American of the slave-trade in such terms of conde this subject in my next.

Poland, Trumbull county Ohio, 1 valuable box of clothing.

Canfield, Trumbull county Ohio, from the Ladies Benevolent Society, a large box of wearing and bed clothing.

Hartford Trumbull county Ohio 2 large box of wearing and bed clothing.

Hartford Trumbull county Ohio 2 large box of wearing and wearing and wearing and wearing and wearing and bed clothing.

This was the day for the further discussion in the House, of the bill to pay for slaves taken in the House, of the bill to pay for slaves taken in the House, of the bill to pay for slaves taken in the House, of the bill to pay for slaves taken in flesh" is a nefarious crime, it can be no better here in enlightened America; and if those trades have so pernicious an influence on those with whom they traffic, as to induce them to sell their own children, they will and are known to have, the same base tendency here. And if the colored man in silver would load in arriving at Southern ports in vessels from the same base tendency here. And if the colored man in silver would load in arriving at Southern ports in vessels from the same base tendency here. from the Ladies of same place.

Beaver and Mercer counties, Books Pamphlets, and other articles.

Lowel Trumbull county, 1 box clothing, 1 bbl

B. B. D.

WASHINGTON CITY, 1st mo. 23rd 1843. FRIEND BAILEY:

ded.

The meeting was first addressed by Samson Mason of Ohio. He was desirous that the state governments and general government should aid it. He thought if we had 50,000 inhabitants permanently located in the colony at Liberia of the hard times. 2nd, A historical lecture, on ored population here! He said this was the onthe introduction of slavery in our country, with |v society established for the benefit of the colslavery throughout the land. These three discours- ed as much good as this with the same means. es, embrace the whole subject in all its relations, The whole expense of the society, from its or-

colony. This he did to show the warm symfelt there for this government, and to when in Africa, mind) to mental improvement. Senator Moorehead, of Kentucky, said such with, (he meant in Africa not America,) that men would even sell their own children; and was instrumental in abolishing, he called "a most nefarious and abominable traffic in human

J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky, offered a res-Maryland, dissenting in some particulars from both reports, intended to claim the privilege of presenting his own views at some future time.—

Our debt is being diminished, more rapidly of good houses, well arranged, with an appearance of thrift altogether superior to most other towns in the Western Country. Here too I found, what is vastly more important the motive to action as to liberate what is vastly more important the motive to action as to liberate gave them a chance of purchasing, first a half day in the week for themselves, then by using that time to their own advantage, they soon purchased a whole day—two days and finally the whole week, and he sent them to Liberia for their meritorious industry! He said hibited emancipation on the soil.

Samson Mason, of Ohio, wished the General Government to aid the Colonization society. He wants the earnings of the people of the free states to be used for the transportation of the free colored people, from the slave states to Liberia. I was surprised to hear a member of Congress, from the district in Ohio which he represents, advocate such doctrine here. He does not only appear to be satisfied, that Congress should retain laws upin their statutes, admitting the holding of men as property in this district, and the traffic in human beings here and in the territory of Florida, but desires Congress to help to remove the "nuisslave property is less secure on the borders of the free states when associating with the free blacks. Oregon question. He showed that by the Tree Hence the many distinguished advocates of the with Great Britain of 1818, the two governments scheme in Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland, were allowed the joint occupancy of that Ter and the contributions by the legislatures of those

states. So obvious is the fact to the most superficial ob-of right to that domain should be permanent server, that the design and tendency of the colonization project, are to secure a safety valve to slavery; that were it not that we see northern men on the subject in the British Parliament, to show still coming forward and advocating it, I should that it was not the expectation of that Governnot think necessary to give it much attention.

before the Senate to-day. R. Choate and T. H. of S. Mason on this occasion, but indeed he apcede to them. peared to me to labor like a man under no pay rolling a huge cask of stones up a steep hill.— He wanted to make a speech, and he was desirthe propriety of repealing the law passed at the last through; and among other strange things which session of Congress for the armed occupation of Florida, by which each settler was allowed 160 think of nothing else to elicit attention, was the acres of land. This resolution was rejected with that contempt have been placed on the African coast they would heavy expense of the Florida war:—A measure into those dark regions with unsparing profusion, otoriously a slave supporting project.

the great principles of republicanism and inalienable rights. We would tear from our Bibles their to-day (ostensibly) on the motion to reconsider title pages, and substitute in gold leaf over the vote, by which the bill to repeal the Bank-rupt law was passed, but he dwelt principally our christian brother, Amos Dresser to Nashville ting the executive from charges which had been made against it. R. W. Thompson and Fessen got up in the mind of a northern apologist for sla-

The very prominent ideas advanced by the was not granted. Fessenden succeeded him, but speakers upon this occasion were remarkably fayielded the floor three or four times for Cush- vorable to abolition and consequently, against coling to explain. The debate was continued by Gar- onization. The true motive to industry was spoken of, and a case in point adduced to prove that the slaves were like other people, and were gov-erned by the slave motives &c. 2. They spoke Colonization Society, which was held here last evening, and the evening before. No business of importance was transacted except that a resolution in the color of the slave-trade in such terms of condemnation, as to leave no excuse for them, or any who regard such a traffic in that light to forbear putting forth their hands towards removing a like crime, now tion was offered to raise forty thousand dollars as tolerated under the American flag. 3. They provindispensably necessary to sustain the character ed to the satisfaction of the audience, no doubt keg of clothing from same place, I bbl. pork. of the Society. It would be well for the cause of the entire capability of the colored man to the humanity if the pecuniary embarrassment of the attainment to literary and moral elevation. Now bull county Ohio 1 bbl. Society was the only feature destined to if it be true that "the colored man is actuated by affect its character. I may probably attend to should be emancipated for he will, like white men," he have ever before known here. It is supposed to

This was the day for the further discussion in than when in slavery. If "dealing in human At a ladies' Fair in Springfield, one day last land of boasted light and christian piety.

If this reasoning be correct, slavery is too bad to live for an hour, and colonization can be of no benefit to the colored race, whose improvement & The subscribers thinking the worst of the storm of hard times is past, are now preparing for a return of busielevation it is its professed object to effect. It is all abolition doctrine distorted to apply to colonization. The scheme does not possess in itself one element which can reach the philanthropic heart, and commend itself to public charity, it is all abolition doctrine distorted to apply to colonization. The scheme does not possess in itself one element which can reach the philanthropic heart, and commend itself to public charity, it is all their stock is fully repleniabed, and it is their intention as formerly to supply their old friends and all who may distinct the intention of the colored race, whose improvement to the colored race, and the colored race is past, are now preparing for a return of business. has therefore to assume features that belong to other benevolent enterprises, or address itself to the cupidity of the slaveholder, in order that they may still keep its head above the rolling tide of public sentiment, and cry for another forty thousand

The Senate did not sit on the 21st. In the House, R. C. Winthrop on behalf of the commitwe would have missionaries coming hither from tee on commerce, reported on the subject of the three times in McConnellsville. 1st, On the cause that country, to instruct and enlighten our col- imprisonment of colored seamen at southern ports, declaring the laws unconstitutional by which they are thus arrested. Seven of the nine from the slaveholding states, and they dissented, and, not agreeing exactly between themselves, Rayner made a counter report, and Kennedy promised to give his reasons at another time. A large number of copies of both reports were ordered to be printed, and the subject will be discussed hereafter.

MARY E MANVILLE

The said Mary E Manville will take notice, that James W Manville, has this day filed in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court, of the State of Ohio, Hamilton County, a petition praying a divorce from the said Mary E Manville, his wife, alleging for cause Adultery, on the part of the said Mary—and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said Court, to be held in the county of Hamilton, and Court, to be held in the county of Hamilton, and Court, to be held in the county of Hamilton, and Court, to be held in the county of Hamilton, and Court, to be held in the county of Hamilton, and Court, to be held in the county of Hamilton, and Court, to be held in the county of Hamilton, and Court, to be held in the county of Hamilton. holding states, to labor for the entire abolition of said no society in this country had accomplishised to give his reasons at another time. A large

Yesterday a most ridiculous hoax was practiced of the necessity, for the action of the Liberty party; with the principles, measures, and object of abolition. Besides these, I held a public debate with Dr. Ball, before a large audience in the Methodist meeting house. He first attempted to prove that slavery was a Bible institution, but not being able to make that so clear as he wished, he applied to make that so clear as he wished, he applied to make that the application of the provided that the provided tha and the man termination of all things.

are not human beings, but a connecting link between them and the monkey, & yet, he was a supporter of the man for vice president of the United Sates, who is the father of such animals. The state of the thing was a supposed by the state of the united Sates, who is the father of such animals. The state of the united states were the state of the state of the united states who is the father of such animals. The state of the united states who is the father of such animals. The state of the united states who is the father of such animals. The state of the united states who is the father of such animals. The state of the united states who is the father of such animals. The state of the united states who is the father of such animals. The state of the united states who is the father of such animals. The states of the united states who is the father of such animals. The states of the united states when the states of the united states who is the father of such animals. The states of the united states when the united states when the states of the united states are the states are the states of the united states are the united states are the states of the united states are the states of the united states are the united meeting. Some cuffing took place among the ry light for the season, caused by the great decrowd upon the steps, while waiting for the prove the susceptibilities of the colored people, speaker, and two or three unruly chaps were tumwas all a hoax-no Miller came.

Respectfully,

A motion was made in the House this mo ing to reconsider the vote which passed the er day to print the report of the committee commerce, which declared the laws of the Sou ern states unconstitutional, by which colo seamen are seized and sold when they those ports. Mr. Slade moved to lay the mo to reconsider upon the table, the ayes and na being ordered on the motion, to lie on the ta resulted, yeas 85 nays 112, so the motion not laid upon the table. The yeas and nays w called four times upon this question in its ferent forms, and the final motion to print negatived, yeas 84 nays 104. So the House refused to print for the public benefit that orate report of the committee which sets for the unconstitutionality of those laws in a which cannot be understood.

This is a very important matter and it is so garded by every friend to constitutional libe Seamen of some of the northern cities have s up their remonstrances to Congress against intolerable grievance, and the most despe prince could not but listen with respect to s

appeals in behalf of human liberty. The consideration of the report of the comm tee of Ways and Means, in reference to the chequer, came up in order, and B. A. Bidlacl report on the table, remarking that if the gen

tory, and that to grant to our citizens tracts of la there, subject to be paid for when the questi settled. McRoberts also read from the debates ment, that they had a right to all the privileges I do not wish to call in question the sincerity there, which this government was ready to ac-

Respectfully,

B. B. D.

Local Agents for the Philanthro-Thomas Hibben, Wilmington, Clinton co. Dr. Brooke, Oakland, Clinton co. Valentine Nicholson, Harveysburg, Warren co. Dr. Templeton, Xenia, Greene co Col. W. Keys, Hillsboro', Highland co. A. B. Wilson, Greenfield, Samuel B. Strain, New Petersburg, " Col. R. Stewart, Bloomingburg, Fayette co. D. B. Evans: Ripley, Brown co J. B. Mahan, Sardinia, Jno. Cooper, Mt. Vernon, Knox co. Nathaniel Chancey, Frederictown, " R. McMurdy, Troy, Miami co. J. A. Shedd, Dayton, Montgomery co. Jno. Miller, Belfontaine, Logan co. George Jarvis, Columbus, Franklin co. Samuel Rheem, Delaware, Delaware co. Edwin Mattoon, Westerville, Franklin co. L. W. Knowlton, Utica, Licking co. A. A. Guthrie, Putnam, Muskingum co. Judge Lee, Cadiz, Harrison co. Jacob Heaton, Salem, Colum biana co. H. F. Brayton, Cleveland, Cuy ahoga co. R. E. Gillett, Oberlin, Lorain co. A. Johnson. Republic, Seneca co. David Pulnam ir. Harmer. Washington co. J. M. Hibbard, Hibbardsville, Athens co. Dr. Blackstone, Athens, "Isaac Williams, Malta and Hall's valley, Morgan co. . E. Corner, McConnellsville, Morgan co. Artemas Day, Albany, Athens co. B. P. Ferris, Amesville, "Milton Porter, Chesterbill, " Thomas Worrall, Pennsville, Morgan co. Lewis Coffin, New Garden, Ia.

TRAVELLLING AGENTS AND LECTURERS. Arnold Buffum, Walter Yancy, Asa Smith, T. B. Hudson, S. Brooke.

The receipts of the 42 Railways in Great Brit ain are \$20,000,000. The Galena Gazette of the 13th ult. says-

THE DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN .- A correspondwhom they traffic, as to induce them to sell their ent of the New York Tribone says that this debt own children, they will and are known to have, the in silver would load 296,250 wagons, and allow-can rise to a literary and moral elevation in this load 8,887,500 wagons, and form a line twice around the globe. .

DONALDSON, & Co. C. DONALDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE & CUTLERY STEEL, BRASS WARE, & SADDLERY,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES. No. 24 Main Street CINCINNATI.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON JAMES W MANVILLE. IN DIVORCE. MARY E MANVILLE

on the 3d day of April, 1843. CARY & TELFORD,

Dated January, 28th 1843.

Cincinnati Prices Current. Price of Hogs,

The season for cutting Pork, is nearly at its close, which has caused quite a sensible advance in the price of Hogs, the rate now demanded being from, \$1,75 to \$2,30 per 100lbs.

LARD. The stock of lard in the market, is vemand for shipment to Europe. It is estimated that fully one half of the whole stock rendered in oled down the steps by the Watchman. But, it this city has been shipped for England and France. The price is firm at 41cts, for leaf, and some holders ask 5cts. No. 2 is worth from 4 to 41cts, and is in good demand.

	and is in good demand.	,
3.	Flour, bbl	275 w 290
orn-	Wheat, bushel,	50 a -
oth-	Corn, " -	- 16 a 20
on	Uats, " -	- 12 a 15
uth-	WHOLESALE PRICES.	WHOLESALE PRICES.
ored	Ashes, Pearl, lb, 0 a 4 Pot, " none	Molasses, per gall. N. Orleans, 23 a 24
visit	Almonds, s. s. 15 a 18	Sugar-house 35 a 40
tion	Alum, lb. 4 a 5	Mustard, lb. 37 a
ays	Beeswax, lb 25 a ——————————————————————————————————	Nails, cut, 3d, 54 a 6.
able,	Beans, bush 33 a 37 Brimstone, r. lb 6 a 8	6d. 44 a 5
was	Crackers, " 5 a 6	8d, 41-2 a
vere	Candles, per lb.	10d & 20d,4 1-4 a
dif-	Mold, 7 a 7 t Dipt, 6 a 7	Oil- Olive, bak. 5 50 a 6 00
was	Sperm, 28 a 30	W.str. gall. 1 87 a 1 00
has	Coffee, per lb.	64 // 00 - 00
ela-	Rio, 9 a 11	Linseed, " 58 a 60
orth	Havana, 9 a 10 Java, 16 a —	Tan. bbl. 20 00 a 25 00 White, " 10 to 16
ight	Coal, bush. 10 a 12	Paper, per ream-
	Cassia, lb. 31 a 33	Paper, per ream— Wrapping, 1 25 a 2 00 Cap, No. 1, 2 75 a 3 00 "No. 2, 2 75 a 3 00
ore-	Chocolate, " 13 a 15	Cap, No. 1, 2 75 a 3 00
rty.	Cheese, " 5 a 6 loverseed, \$3 50 a 4 00	Panner 1b 20 a 3 00
sent	loves, lb. 37 a 33	Pepper, lb. 10 a 12 Pimento, " 8 a 9
this	ordage, per lb	Provisions, per lb.
otic	Tr red, 14 a 12	Bacon. 21 a 3 1-9
uch	Manilla, 16 a 17 Copperas, lb. 2 a 3	B. hams, 41 a 5 Sides, 2 a 3
	Castings, s. t. — a 3. 30	Sides, 2 a 3 Shoulders, 2 a 3
mit-	Castings, e. t. — a 3 00 Sugar ket. — a 3 00	Lard, 41-4 a
Ex-	Corks vel. gr. 50 a 60	Butter, 6 a 10
k of	Camphor, lb. 1 50 a 1 62 Chalk " 24 a 3	Pork, per bbl. Mess 6 25 a 6 50
eak,	Feathers, " 20 a 30	Clear 7 00 a 7 95
the	Fish- 30	Prime 4 00 a 4 25 Rump, &c. lb 3 00 a 3 25
itle-	Hering, box, 75 a 50 Mackerel 1, bl.18 00a18 50	Rosin, bbl. 3 75 a 4 50
the	No. 2. " 16 00 a I6 5)	Rosin, bbl. 3 75 a 4 50 Raisins, m.r. 2 25 a 2 50
lish	No. 2, "16 00 a 16 5) No. 3, "7 00 a 7 50 Salmon, "40 4 a 50 00	Rice, lb. 5 a
pre-	Salmon, " 40 4 a 50 00	Sugar, per lb. N. Orleans 4 1-2 a 5
rted	Cod, lb. a — Figs, " 12 a 18	N. Orleans 4 1-2 a 5 Do. in bbls. 6 a 6
ler;	Filberts, " 8 a 10	Lonf, 13 a 16
ech.	Glass, box-	Lump, 13 a 15
Clay	8 by 10, 3 00 a	White Hav. 01 a 12
ould	10 by 12, 4 00 a —— Ginger, ra, lb. 12 a ——	Brown " none Segars, per M.
be	ground, " 12 a	Common 50 a 75
- 1	Glue, " 16 a 20	Melee, 10 a 12
uch	Gunpowder, per keg- Wade's, 5 50 a 6 50	Spanish, 10 00 a 20 00 Salaratus, keg 7, cask 61
the	Dupont's, 7 00 a 7 25	Salt, per bushel—
8 01	Grain, per busnel-	Salt, per bushel— Zanesville 26 a 37
ouse	Wheat, 45 a 50	Kanawha, 21 a 23
	Corn, 16 a — 15 Oats, 12 a 15	New York, 31 a
the	Hops, east. lb. 24 a	S.Petre, cr. lb. 8 a
aty	Hay, ton, 7 00 a	Shot, bag, 1 25 a - Soap, No. 1, 3 1-2 a, 4
nts	Hemp, cwt. 5 50 a 6 00. Iron, bar, lb. 34 a 4	Soap, No. 1. 3 1-2 a. 4
rri-	Hoop " 6a 8	Teas, per lb.— Imperial, 70 a
and	Lad. pig. " 34 a	Gunpowder, 70 a
ion	Dar, — a 4	Y. Hyson, 60 a #
tly	White, dry, 8 a - In oil, keg, 1 75 a 2 00	Southong, 62 a 5
toe		Tin p. 1 X, p. — a 12607

BANK NOTE	AND E	XCHA:	NGE	LIST.
	Ohio.			
All City Notes,				1-2 prm
Urbana certificates,				62 dis
Granville, -				75 dis
West Union,	4.		*	no sale
Steubenville, new ban	k,			no sale
Small notes of the St	ate,		-	par
Miami Exporting Co.	-	•		62 dis 50 dfs
Canton,		•		50 dia
New Bank of Circlevil				no sale
Other Banks, 5's and u	pwards		-	75 dis
Whitewater Canal not St. Joseph's Rail Road	es,	•	•	75 dis
Manhattan,	•			no sale
German Bank of Woo	ster.			no sale
Lancaster,				30 dia
Chillicothe,				7. dis
Commercial Bank of I	ake Erie,		141	30 dia
Bank of Cleveland,				60 dis
Franklin Bank of Colu				par
Commercial Bank of	Sciota,			42 dis
	Michiga	m.		
Bank of Michigan,				no sale
Farmers and Mechanic	8 / /			no sale
Macomb County, paya	ble at Colu	mbus,		no sale
	Kentuck	E.V.		
All solvent Banks,				par
	Indiana		1	
State Bank and Branc				par
				ALTO STATE OF STATE O
Con P. L. d P	Illinois	5.	1196	60 dis
State Bank and Branch	les,			60. dis 1
Shawneetown, Bank of Caire.		•	-	no sale
				40 44.4
411 D. L.	Tennesse	10.	-	4 dis
All Banks,		ī.		4 (110
55-14 D. 151	Alabam	B.o.		16 dis
Mobile Banks,	-			18 die
Other Banks, in interio				10 014
	Arkansa	3.	1.54	80 dis
State and Real Estate	Danks,	•	-	00 410
	Georgia	•		.8 dis
Augusta and Savannah,			48	uncertain
All other solvent Banks		Man or		
	th Caro	iina.		a 3 die
All solvent Banks,		I the	-	40 010
Sou Sou	th Caro	iina.		2 die
Charleston Banks,		Columbia.		2 dis
Other solvent Banks.	100	**	. 4	- 410
111 N Oalsons Ponk	Louisian			1 dis
All New Orleans Bank N. Orleans Municipality	Wotan			15 dis,
Clinton and Port Hudse	y Itoles,	1 .		broken
		MEG		orogen
	TERN BA	D.Vo.		- /
New England, generall	у,	1	- 27 40	par
New York State, do New York City do	2	1	*	par
Pennsylvania. do	3	7		uncertain
Pennsylvania, do Philadelphia, do	- 12y			par
Vincinia, do				1 dis
Virginia, Wheeling Post Notes,			. 1	1-2 dia
	A		ENG	A PARE
	XCHANG	i E.	11 33	1 T. S. C.
On New York.			. 1	1-4 prem 1-4 prem
Philadelphia,	5 8 W.	. 4	. 1	1-4 prem.
Baltimore,	*		. 1	-4 prem
Allow March	SPECIE			
Silver,				1-2 prem
American Gold.	- 12 mg			14 prem
Foreign Gold,	63	-11	. 1	1-2 premi
		177		The same of

[From our Washington Correspondent. Lucretia Mott at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON CITY, 1st month, 19th, 1843. Friends, meeting house here in the morning.where the house was also crowded to excess. The Unitarian church is a spacious building and the imtarian church is a spacious church in the imtarian church is a spacious building and the imtarian church is a spacious church in the imtarian church in th and apparent admiration to the eloquence and the denial of right to condemn, which these exsublimity of the language of this little woman, & tracts especially, and the whole tenor of the arreceived with respect the feeling appeals which she made to them in behalf of those, as she said, who were not permitted to plead their own cause. She dwelt for some time upon the subject of rether party, let it be placed to the score of my incais a repreach to any people." She spoke alto-gether extemporaneous of course, having no Bible it will be time enough to leave it." When 1 slavery by passing a handsome eulogy upon the character of that lamented philanthropist, W. E. slavery in point of fact, I did leave it, but with able pages of history, would carry his name down I was master, to silence my conscience and justiwork of a noble enterprise, and she was cheered to think that not withstanding this nation had been she said, where she stood, she labored under all the proscribed customs of the times, and she was aware also that this subject was considered a delicate one and which was not allowed by many to ers that branch of the government to provide for be discussed, but she felt it her duty to advocate the common defence, and promote the general the rights of the poor, whether the people would welfare. Perhaps he perceives a reason which I the rights of the poor, whether they would forbear. She did cannot, why Congress is bound in time of war or not come here with vituperation language against insurrection, to make the operation of that instru any particular portion of our country, we were "all verily guilty concerning our brother." She the South was implicated in the enormous guilt of slavery. She entreated the statesmen, if there were any present, to evamine this orbital as the statesmen of the control of the same thing, in time of peace.—

If, under the circumstances he supposes, the government would passess power and the control of t were any present, to examine this subject and not tion to "establish justice," I wish to be informed be afraid to investigate, nor let no considerations of policy deter them from approaching the subject, they should speak of it by the way, and in their public and private councils, and never attempt to apologize or seek for a justification for the control of the tinuance of this accumulated wrong. And the in point of fact: But I would like your opinion only remedy was to undo the heavy burden] and to be stated, whether you believe the constitution let the oppressed go free.

She went into a handsome delineation of the advantages which this nation possessed, and said what would this nation be, what could this country not boast of, if it were not weighed down with this system of injustice!

She said we ought to have our feelings enlisted behalf, unless we first removed oppression from your understanding of their powers in case our own land. She here gave a brief account of the distress she had witnessed in Europe. She how strong would be the incentives to such a parspoke of the hierarchy, the lordly aristocracy that ty to incite slave insurrections, that a constitution had gained the ascendency, and the consequent At present, the party purpoes "to obtain such a oppression of her peasantry, specifying privations to which they were subjected, but when she told as without interfering with slavery in the South. of the idea they had there of American liberty, shall forever separate the free states from all conand brought up our slavery in contrast with the nection with it." This you endorse as Ohio Libcondition of the lowest in England and Ireland, ty party doctrine, in the same paper in which you ground. and referred us to our high boast of liberty, the engrossment upon our parchments of the great principles of inalienable rights, it was enough to make our statesmen recoil. The poor oppressed peasant of Ireland, said she are free, notwithstanding their poverty, they had the right to plead their cause—they were heard—they could thrust themselves into a public meeting, and attend pla- long, with insulting your party-threaten non-inces of instruction—literary and religious, they could tercourse, demand explanation, and then complain return to their houses where their domestic quiet, of me as quarrelsome when I give it? God grant and the endearments of their family enjoyments me ability, and I hope ever to feel the disposition could not be invaded, their family ties could not to combat with every thing which stands in the be severed by the slave trader, and they could not be sold to a merciless task-master. She then depicted a few of the leading characteristics of between your party and our society, and I admit the "so't impeachment." I would that the socieof the children of the Irish-here we had laws ex- there is no peace, and who seek union even with poor slave. She said she did not wish unnecessarily to harrow up the feelings of any.

There might be many here who would point to the humans master as a palliative, but she would beam distort our own vision, let us clear ourselves of it before we attempt to meddle with the optics of ask whether those of reputed humanity were not our neighbor. Either political action is moral and

rife with injustice and cruelty. tion in the West Indies, and implored the American philanthropist and statesman, to profit by ican philanthropist and statesman, to profit by litionists, and who are aiming at the overthrow this indisputable evidence of the safety of eman-of slavery. In warring with false idea of sprinciple cipation, and to endeavor to secure the republican- or of policy however, we need not war with the ism of this country, by striking the fetters from men who entertain them. Because Bailey, and our slaves. She besought the assembly to bear Morris, and King, & Lewis, and Chase, and man with her while she spoke for those who were not others whom I love & honor, do and say many sclous of naving trespassed upon their time, but this was the only opportunity she might have [1] is wrong. No strength against the common foe thought she said something here which I did not distinctly hear implying that those who usually the I am wrong show it to me that I may learn distinctly hear implying that those who usually the I am wrong show it to me that I may learn distinctly hear implying that those who usually the I am wrong show it to me that I may learn distinctly hear implying that those who usually their mouths for the dumb?" Men or women generally preach for the master who sends them. If God sends them they will preach his word as it is—"as the spirit giveth utterance." If saturn sends them they will preach for the oppressor of course, and if filthy lucre, pays them, are they not course, and if filthy lucre pays them, are they not very certain to try to please him whose purse contains the glittering pelf.] Lucretia spoke with much deference to the feelings of those whose education had been different from hers; and alamount of anti-slavery doctrine not often embo. saic and the Christian dispensations, died in the same space, the reasonable slaveholder is at a loss to find in himself a feeling to condemn the doctrine. They listened with profound at- ian. In both, man is required to labor, in ortention, yet we hear murmurings among them.

it out and publish it at length. Respectfully,

B. B. D.

Liberty Party.

DEAR SIR:-Dr. Bailey mistakes the purport of the Cadiz resolution. It did not place the Liberty, Whig, and Democratic parties on the same level as regarded slavery, but it did place them on the same rify the earth by fire, and establish the kingdom level, as regarded the propriety with which the at the commencement of the Sabbath of a thousand Ohio American Society may approve or condemn and them, when acting beneficially on the con-This was not unjust, as all must admit. I have every place shall give up the dead. This was not unjust, as an inust author the shown in a former communication, and Dr. Bai-religious people of our country are under the ley agrees, that no injustice to the Liberty party was intended. If he will examine the language of the resolution in the mood of mind in which he is now prepared to look at it, he will perceive it makes no allusion to the relative merits of the parties in regard to slavery. No comparison of the kind, apparently, was either intended or instituted. ley agrees, that no injustice to the Liberty party

Was it a mistake, to infer that the party de-landed of the society, (through Dr. Bailey.) that debt. "owe no man any thing." manded of the society, (through Dr. Bailey,) that it should "resolve" in its favor? He had said, after quoting the resolution, "a more unjust resolution was never framed, we will not say adopted This convention places the Liberty, Whig and Friend Bailey;—On the evening of the 15th Democratic parties on the same level, relative to (Sabbath) Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, had a slavery. Is this just? It asserts that it is no meeting in the Unitarian church of this city, more bound to approve the Liberty party, previous to the hour of appointment was which is notoriously carrying out on the princi- by the Messiah and our Heavenly Father. crowded full, and many who came were unable ples of the convention, so far as they respect poltogain admission. More than 30 members of itics, than the Whig or Democratic parties, that Congress were said to have been present, many are characterized by a systematic violation of them from the South. She had preached at the these principles. Is this just, reasonable, gener-

mense congregation listened with strict attention, In the demand for approval by the society, and ligion generally, in which she did not concur with pacity to apprehend the meaning of the writer, e popular doctrine here. She commenced with and not to any disposition to misrepresent him .the text "righteousness exalteth a nation but sin "Whenever the Liberty party of Ohio, shall be even, before her. She introduced the subject of found that to continue to participate in the action Channing. His appeals in behalf of the African great reluctance was my mind made up and not

states, by authority of that clause which empowment correspond with its intention, as set forth in the preamble, which does not exist to bind them why it does not possess that power now? The doctrine that it does, you repudiate, and by your objection to it, with that of others, I was first enabled to discern clearly that the Ohio Liberty parwas intended by its framers, to confer the power you claim for the government over slavery in case of insurrection? Do not understand me as objecting that such a construction be given it .-Let those who have faith in our constitution, tak the highest possible ground against slavery, which in behalf of the poor in our mother country; yet we could not render any efficient services in their behalf, unless we first removed conversion from al right to abolish slavery, might be obtained!give your opposite to a "strict construction" of the constitution. To me these seem to be incon-

should resist violence by violence, absurd. In reply to your pleasantry about my belligerency, is it not a little odd to invite me personally into the arena-charge the society to which I be the world of my desire for a regular pitched battle of our slaves to acquire an education, with those ty should never be of those who cry peace, when pressly enacted to perpetuate the ignorance of the impunity, rather than trust to principle instead of numbers.

If error has crept into the anti-slavery host, i

wielding a powerful influence in favor of slavery expedient, or it is immoral and inexpedient. If by giving sanction to the system, and there was the latter, as many believe, however seemingly th not only the first great injustice of depriving them anti-slavery cause may be benefitted by its exerof liberty but all the concomitants of slavery were
cise, it cannot be so in reality. Good fruit can not be gathered from a corrupt tree. We are call ed upon then, by the highest considerations which ciple or of policy, of those calling themselves abopermitted to plead their own cause-she was con- things which are right, I am not exonerated from scious of having trespassed upon their time, but my duty to reprove that which they say or do that distinctly hear, implying that those who usually to do right, and thus become more efficient .speak here (in this church) had more frequent op- When I perceive you to do so, I will try to do the portunities of speaking to them. Butalas! how same. Let there be war then between us; war to many of the clergymen of Washington city "open the knife, when either perceives that in the other OAKLAND, Jan. 11th, 1843,

First Principles.

stood, would relieve us from many difficulties. The Mosaic establishes the principles of justice. and is the school master to bring us to the Chris der to live. In the Mosaic, the right to person I have reported this sermon and expect to write at liberty is made to give way to the right to the fruits of industry.

The debtor was sold for a limited time to pay his debts. The principles of justice are carried out, in 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." In

the Christian, we resist not evil, but overcome evil with good. Justice is transferred to the two resurrections, and the two judgments;-The judgment of the living and resurrection of the ist, at the (second) coming of the King, to pu-

Under the Mosaic dispensation, justice beween man and man was administered prompty, without delay; under the Christian, the folower of the Lamb, will not seek to obtain jus- Mimi Valley and its vicinity, that he still con tice in any other way, than by the force of cortines at the above old established stand; (havrect example and persuasion, leaving law to be ing a lease for a term of years) where he wil administered at the resurrections and judgments be happy to accommodate them, in a manner

right, in the sight of his Creator, the property an experienced person. he has produced by his own personal labor of body and mind, over and above sustaining himself, and giving to others their just dues for services rendered. And when property, thus hon-estly acquired, is transmitted by the death of siness house for the Valley and its vicinity." he producer to an heir, the producer is credited with it on the books for the judgment, and the heir is charged with it, and is bound to render an account of principle and interest, or show its appropriation to the relief of suffering human ty, as the steward of the Almighty.

You now have an explanation of a parable in

the light of which, you can understand the reason why it is so difficult for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

Our Saviour came not to destroy the law or Channing. His appeals in behalf of the African great reluctance was my mind made up and not the Prophets—He obeyed the commandments, bondman would not be in vain, and the imperish- until I had expended all the sophistry of which and so must we, to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, or repent and repair the damage done to to be admired by the latest posterity. He had been an instrument in the hand of God to aid the been and will again be the experience of others.

By what better term than sophistry, can be de-Our Heavenly Father has decreed, that man scribed the grave attempt of my friend, to show shall live by labor. The children of the rich too slumbering, as it were, over the wrongs of its oppressed millions, there was a waking up and an minister the constitution in the light of its pream- and, in so doing, they break the command—and, in so doing, they break the command—and th increasing disposition to hear. She was aware, ble, in case of servile insurrection, subduing the "six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work" she said, where she stood, she labored under all the disadvantages of a woman breaking through denies the right of Congress to construe it in the foundation of American slavery, and is not con--a refusal to obey this command, lies at the some light and to cmancipate slaves in the fined to the Slave States, but extends throughout the free.

Your brother in the cause of justice R. E. PRICE.

The English steamers, during 1842, have made 20 passages, brigining 815 passengers from Liver-pool, and 190 from Halifax to Boston, and carrying 459 to Liverpool, and 183 to Halifax, from Boston. The average time occupied in these pas sages, is 14 days and 18 hours.

It is stated by a private correspondent of the Globe, that Governor McDonald, of Georgia, has vetoed the law recently passed by the Legislature of that State, to lay off Congressional districts. The aggregate amount of imports into the Uni-

ted States for the last 21 years, exceeds the anount of exports forty-nine millions of dollars. The Kalamazoo Gazette says that the property

which has been lost on Lake Michigan within the last five years, would have built a harbor at the outh of every stream that empties into it It is said that Gov. Bouck of New York is al

The Gale on the Lakes .--- It is estimated by

rof. Loomis of the Western Reserve College,

hat there were not less than 50 shipwrecks, and that at least 100 lives were lost in the gale up-on the lake on the 18th of November. Williamstown, Vt. Jan. 2d 1843. We have very cold weather here. The ther-

nometer this morning at seven o'clock, stood at 30 below zero. A great depth of snow on the ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY .- The annu-

al Catalogue gives Resident Licentiates 8; Senior Class 33; Middle Class 29; Junior Class 50 sistencies, and the idea that a new power would enure to the government, because the blacks total 120. About 20 however are marked as ab-

> MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL. Temperance House. JOSIAH GRANT solicits the patronage of the ds of temperance, at his Temperance House, Mt

2-tf Pleasant, Hamilton county, O. MONEY. NEW MARKET FOR WESTERN

PRODUCE. The British Government having reduced the Tariff on Western products, the subscriber intends to ship beef, pork, lard, flour, corn, &c., to England and the West Indies, where he has connexions with the first mercantile houses. To enable him to effect his object extensively, he wishes to obtain a loan, for which security and a libbehoves us as a first movement to cast it out. If a eral interest will be given, or he will accept of a reputable partner with a cash capital.

Address E. T. Care of Dr. BAILEY, Cincinnati

The subscriber respectfully solicits cattle breeders, graziers and drovers to call at his farm one mile west Columbus on the National Road, and examine his Dur nam Stock. Having incurred great expense in procuring he best imported cattle, and having for several years, paid strict attention to the improvement of his stock, he is now prepared to please the most fastidious. He offers for sale, at low prices, fifty half bred and fifty thorough bred heifers and cows, and a large number of young bulls. He is prepared, also, to sell or purchase mules from He is prepared, also, to sell or purchase mules from to three years old. MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT. Franklinton, July, 1842.

TEW AND EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION!!!

—FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD
WRITEB.—By this wonderful invention a letter and dupli-

To the mercantile, professional, and travelling community, this truly great invention is of inestimable value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble, and expense. The principle advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, mermants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, etc., with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

The following is from the chairman of the committee or Chemicals, appointed by stitute at their late Fair: ed by the managers of the American In

the American Institute, held at Niblo's Garden, October, 1841, report that we have examined into the merits of Francis's Manifold Writer, and find it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, by which two or more letters, or other documents, may be written at once. The ink used is not in a liquid state, but consists of a composition applied to sheets of paper. The nature of this composition is such that it is not liable to change color by exposure to the air or moisture; nor is it easily removed from paper by chemical agents.

ach that it is not is it easily removed from a use of the hemical agents.

The principle advantage to be derived from a use of the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without the necessity of using either an lakstand or a pen, It is stated that a copy-right is secured. We consiler Mr. Francis deserving a reward from the Institute.

(signed) "JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. Ch'n."

(signed) "JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. Ch'n."
Consequently a medal was awarded.
Francis's Manifold Writer has been in successful opera-Francis's Manifold Writer has been in successful operation for over two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfergred approbable. Ellined States, being made for the Manifold Writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copyright has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price, to suit every capacity.

Stationers and Country Merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

by wholesale.

Newspapers or Magazines throughout the country copying the above entire without alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it twelve inside insertions shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William Street,
Corner Maiden Lane, New-York.
Orders for the Manifold writer will be received, and the
rticle procure on reasonable terms, by ARNOLD BUFFUM 154 Main street Cincinnati.

MANSION HOUSE. MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merch ants Traders, and Travelers generally of the not inferior to any house in the City; having It follows, if I am correct, that slavery is at war comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and belle with, and can receive no support from, Chriscommunicating to the Bar from each apart-

He returns his thanks to the public, for the hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of their favors, "and to make it truly a bu-Board \$1 per day. ROB. F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and send bills to Mansion House.

To Hosekeepers.

TEW LINEN GOODS, just received from Auction.

4-4 Housewife Irish Linen, superfor make. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings. Danusk Table Cloths, all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a full assortment of DRY GOODS, of all descriptions, which will be old at low prices.

CHARLES WISE. CHARLES WISE.

N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada.

JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and North streets, Cincinnath, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the public patronage.

He keeps constantly on hand, coffins of every descrip

tion, shrouds, caps, and plates neatly engraved.

Also, Hearsen and Garriages of the very best uality, and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at any of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Chargen, in all August 6, 1342.

> PROSPECTUS OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE

PHILANTHROPIST. THE Subscriber, having became the proprietor of the Phinthropist, solicits the patronage of the friends of FREE

DISCUSSION.

No change will be made in the general character of the Philanthropist, except that, to accommodate those who take no other paper, more attention will be paid to its agricultural news and commercial departments. A price current of the Cincinnati market, and a bank note list, will be given the characteristics. in each number.
The editorial department will remain as usual under my

control. TERMS_\$2.00 per annum, in advance; \$2,50, if payment be delayed more than six months. To encourage subscription by clubs, twenty copies will be sent to one address for \$30,00, paidin advance. Any individual procuring ten responsible subscribers shall be entitled to one

opy.
O incinnati June, 1842.

JOB WORK Neatly Executed at the Office of th Philanthropist.

PARMS FOR SALE. A farm of 36 acres situate

PARMS FOR SALE. A farm of 36 acres situated upon a road 7 miles from town, having 26 acres in tillage, a frame barn, a house with 3 rooms, 4 spring house, a spring, a garden with rasberry, currant and strawberry beds, and an orchard of apple, pear and peach trees. The land is good quality and level.

A good farm of 125 acres; located close to a turnpike road 23 miles from town, with 75 acres in cultivation, a new frame house with 6 roows and a cellar, a frame barn with sheds and cribs, a garden and an orchard of 2 to 3 acres, of apple trees, good kinds. The land is eligibly situated, and well irrigated with springs and a run.

A cheap farm of 440 acres, situated 54 miles from Cincinnatti, and near a county seat, haylog 150 acres in culture. A cheap farm of 440 acres, situated 54 miles from Cincinnatti, and near a county seat, having 150 acres in culture an orchard of 200 grafted apple trees, a brick house 46 by 20ft, with rooms, a kitcheu and a cellar, also a stone spring house, a brick smoke house, and a barn 74 by 24ft The soil is good quality, rolling but not broken. It is good stock farm.

THOMAS CHAPPY.

THOMAS EMERY, Apply to Estate and Money Agent, No 11 East 4th st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE FARM of 80 acres, situated 12 miles Ancient Landmarks, from town, having 60 acres in tillage; a small orchard, Apology for Abolitionists ; also, a frame barn, a stable, a well, a cistern, a run and

everal springs. The land consists of upland, and rich bot-om, well located for cultivation. A cheap firm of 360 acres, situated 24 miles from Madion, and near the Indianapolis State Road, having 130 acres a culture; a good frame house, a newed log barn, and an

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No 11, East Fourth Street

Oct. 15, 1842.--tf.

HE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172 100 Reams dub. med Fine S. royl

Fine med. 100 200 Imperial. Ruled cap and post. 520 Plain W rapping pper s'd. 200 200 Gro. Bonnet boards. JAMES H. SPEER. July 9th. 1842.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

keep constantly on hand at the South East corner of Fron and Ludlow Streets all the different varieties of the above article which I will sell very low for cash. Also a lot of Tile and Fire Brick suitable for setting grates.

W. B. DODDS.

IMPORTANT WORK, NOW IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION A DIGTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

Containing a clear exposition of their principles and practice.

By Andrew Ure, M. D., F R. S., M. D. S., M. A. S. Lond., Men. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mulii., etc. etc. etc. Illustrated with one thousand, two hundred and forty-one

engravings.
This is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and, a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the unportant objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish.

accomplish.

1 To instruct the Manufacturer, Metalurgist and Tradesman in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, or emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious

2. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, 2. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practic school to students of these kindred sciences.

4. To teach Capitalists, who may be destrous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry to select judiciously, among plausable claimants,

5. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apto give rise to higation.

6. To present legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting

table menufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank, and power.

centerwine or Science, in energing those grand trainsormations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper in the work to the printed from the press. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will fotward the numbers by mail post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To smitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordin rily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may the obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid LAROY SUNDEARL ND.

H. WALLBRIDGE.

ROARDING HOUSE, North side of Third str

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

THE subscriber informs the members of anti-slavery societies, and all persons who desire to read the anti-slavery publications that have is sued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints &c., lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery society, amounting to about eight thou-According to my understanding of the parable of the talents, man possesses in his own an extensive stable, which is under the care of sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his of-fice, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principle publications is annexed and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower-say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: for pamphlets, tracis, and pictures, 50 per cent. liscount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at profit, but to subserve the anti-slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occured to obtain anti-slavery publications at these reduc-

ed prices, and probably will not again. Editors of newspapers are requested to cony this advertisement for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the adver-

tisement. LEWIS TAPPAN. New York March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-slavery Manual,

Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill Coll. 12 mo. Alton Trials, Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2, and 3 Appeal, by Mrs. Child, Anti-Slaaery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy

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Address on Slavery (German)
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland
Address of National Convention (German)
Annual Report of N Y Committee of Vigilance
Do of Massachusetts A S Society

Do of Massachusetts A S Society
Appeal to Women in the nominally free states
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery
Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A S Society, New York City
Anti-slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child
Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents
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Bible against Slavery
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Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery?
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the American A S

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Modern Expediency Considered
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Proceedings of the Meeting to form Bross , by Harriet Martineau the District of Columbia

Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tab-ernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Hayti oper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive Slave ights of Colored Men Right and Wrong in Boston Slavery Rhymes Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838 smith's Gerrit Letter to James Smylie

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> 6. The Ten Commandments
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should unhappily be disposed to dissipation, or to disorderly conduct, they would meet with no encouragement
from the citizens.

the people generally. It any of the Students, therefore, should unhapply be disposed to dissipation, or to disorderly conduct, they would meet with no encouragement from the citizens.

The teachers bring with them uniform approvals from the citizens.

The teachers bring with them uniform approvals from the citizens.

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THE TERMS OF TUITION WILL BE, PER QUARTER: In the Preparatory Department, Reading, Writing, and Geography.

In the English Department, Session will commence on the 3d of April. Each Session will commence on the 3d of April. Each Session will be divided into two quarters of eleven weeks each.

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fruit trees, a well and several springs. The land is first rate and rolling.

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